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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

Campaign Documents.

Abraham Lincoln's great speech delivered at Cooper Institute, New York, neatly printed, in pamphlet form, can be had at our counting room. Price one cent per single copy, 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per hundred, or $4.00 per 1,000. Orders from town and country solicited.

Document No. 2 is also ready for delivery. It contains the late speech of Mr. Seward in the United States Senate, and the crushing rejoinder of Judge Trumbull to Mr. Douglas' reply to the former speech. These two speeches make a 16 page pamphlet. Price $1.00 per hundred; or $8.00 per 1,000 copies. Let the country be flooded with these noble vindications of the Republican party. Send your orders.

GOOD NEWS.

The House resolution directing the expenditure of the remainder of the appropriation for the maintenance of the pier and light house at the mouth of Chicago harbor, passed the Senate yesterday. So we are to have the money after all!

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news from Europe is of unusual importance. Savoy is virtually annexed to France, without remonstrance on the part of the other European powers. Sardinia, in exchange for concessions of territory to her ally, gains Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Romagna, by deliberate vote of the people; and the poor old Pope and that delightful son of the Church, the Emperor, Francis Joseph, of Austria, look on with amazement but without the power to resist. The Holy Father has in his breeches pocket a Latin anathema which he threatens to launch at Victor Emmanuel's head; but the people, whom that worn out humbug is intended to terrify into submission, are preparing for a general illumination, as soon as the Papal pop-gun is discharged—a sign at once of their joy in the prospect of freedom, and of their contempt for theatrical blue lights, sheet iron thunder and the odor of Tophet, which the Sovereign Pontiff has in hand as the last resource in the game of despotism which he is playing. The world does move! In the meantime, the faithful in the United States who have been memorializing "all the world and the rest of mankind" in behalf of that paternal tyranny which the Pope has exercised, may prepare to weep. Their labor goes for naught.

FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Who tells the truth—that's the question? Dr. Hahn, late Pro-Slavery candidate for Alderman, swears as follows:

At the request of W. B. Bateham, Chairman of the "Democratic" Executive Committee, went to see Donnellan, keeper of the Commercial House, corner of Sherman and Van Buren streets, on the second Friday before the last city election, and asked him what would be his charge for boarding the men? Donnellan said he wouldn't take less than the regular price, 50 cents per day. Bateham had directed me to get a boarding place for 18 or 20 men. Donnellan asked me whom he should look to for his pay? I told him Bateham was responsible for the bill. I then went to Bateham and told him that the price would be 50 cents per day. Bateham replied that it was more than they were paying for board in other parts of the city, but he supposed it must be paid.

Cross-examination:—Bateham told me at the second interview that he had one hundred men to be distributed in the First, Second and Third Wards, and if we wanted any of them in the Third we could have them by finding a place for them to board. He said the money was not yet raised to pay the bill, but that it would be.

Question:—Did you suppose the men were put in the Commercial House for the benefit of the general ticket or to vote for you for Alderman? Answer:—I knew nothing about it. I never asked any of the men to vote for me, nor do I know how they voted for Alderman.

Question by Mr. Bateham:—Do you remember my saying to you afterwards that we had ascertained that these men were not legally entitled to vote, and that therefore the arrangement need not be made? Answer:—No.

To which allegations, slightly damaging, as all will confess, not alone to Mr Bateham and the sham Democracy, but to Dr. Hahn as well, Mr. Bateham thus replies in a note to this paper:

Editors Press and Tribune:

Your article, in this morning's issue of your paper, in regard to the secret history of the last city election, seems to call for some notice at my hands, not so much because of its bearing upon me personally, as for its indirect attack on the Democratic Executive Committee.

I wish to state in the most positive manner possible, that the Democratic Executive Committee did not, to my knowledge, either directly or indirectly, have any connexion with the importing of voters (if any were imported), nor did they agree to pay the board bills of any such voters, or know that any such bills were accruing.

As far as I am personally concerned, I wish to deny that I ever requested Dr. J. A. Hahn to see Mr. Donnellan or any other person in regard to boarding men, or that he ever informed me that he had any men with Mr. Donnellan, or any other person, or that I ever told him I, or that the Committee, or any other person, had one hundred men, or any other number of men, to be distributed in the first, second and third wards, or anything else to the effect of any one of his reported pretended conversations with me.

Dr. Hahn did, upon one occasion, say to me that active Republicans had over one hundred men imported into the third ward, and wished me to provide him with money to bring men into that ward. I answered him that it was illegal, and pointed out to him the clause of the charter in relation to such proceedings—and we separated; I believing that he had given up all idea of the kind.

This is a true statement of all my connexion with boarding men at Mr. Donnellan's.

Respectfully, W. B. BATEHAM,
Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee.
Chicago, Illinois, April 6, 1860.

We are not umpires, bottle-holders, seconds, or next friends in this Democratic fight. All we, in common with other Republicans, want, is to know which of these men tell the truth—Dr. Hahn or Mr. Bateham. We do not know either of them, or Donnellan, or any of the parties concerned. But Dr. Hahn owes it to himself to make his charges good. His story rests not on mere assertion, but on his oath in a court of justice. He is a German, a physician, and for aught we ever heard before this testimony was printed, a respectable man. It will not do for him to lie still, under the implication of deliberate perjury, which Mr. Bateham's letter contains. Our columns are open to him for defense or explanation. His testimony was that which, in the suit to which we have referred, turned the scale against Bateham and caused the entering up of a judgment against him of $86. What has Dr. Hahn to say?

THAT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

As we anticipated, the Times is blowing like a bellows over the election of Sprague, the "conservative Republican" candidate for Governor in Rhode Island, as being a great Democratic victory! How does that veracious sheet get around the ugly fact that after the young Republicans of Rhode Island had nominated Sprague, he published a card in the Providence Post (Democratic) stating that he was a Republican, had always voted that ticket, and should continue so to do. On that statement, the Post declared that in case Mr. Sprague should be elected it would not be claimed as a Democratic victory! It was this assurance that elected him. No Republican would have voted for him had he supposed that he was doing so he was voting for a Douglas, Buchanan, or any other breed of Democrats. Rhode Island is good for 5,000 majority for the Lincoln for President next fall, if he shall be the Republican candidate. Mark that.

DOUGLAS IN CLEVELAND.

The Republicans swept Cleveland on Monday last, on a full vote, by 768 majority over the Douglas ticket. Two or three years ago the Republicans of that city had to contend [illegible] the Democratic party. But since the [illegible], under the preaching of J. W. Gray [illegible] the Plaindealer, have swallowed Squatter [illegible] and become Douglas worshippers, the Republican majority has steadily increased. [illegible] a few more elections there hardly will [illegible] a grease spot of the once triumphant [illegible] of Cleveland. Squatter Sovereignty [illegible] played out in the "Forest City."

[illegible]—At the morning service at [illegible] a woman had her pocket [illegible]

WESTERN CREDIT.

The letter from Boston which we publish this morning, in another column, indicates very clearly the feeling with which the move towards virtual repudiation by some of the counties and towns of this State, is regarded in the great financial centres of the country. There has never been a time when the people of Illinois were so illy prepared to indulge in this costly luxury as now. Slowly recovering, as they are, from the effects of a severe financial revulsion, they need more than ever before all the advantages which spring from a good name—from an integrity never impeached and an honor to which no stain attaches. What they have already lost by the ill-advised action of less than half-a-dozen counties, it would be difficult to estimate. We were shown, a few days ago, a letter from a distinguished financier of New York, to a citizen of Schuyler County, under cover of which several bonds of that county which had been sent to the writer for negotiation were returned, with the assurance that even if he were to consent to become a party to their sale, a purchaser could not be found. And he added, "The course of Hancock and Schuyler Counties in repudiating, keeps five millions of money out of Illinois that would otherwise have been expended there within the next eighteen months." That is the way it works. The innocent are made to suffer equally with the guilty—the honest equally with the dishonest, and a return of prosperous times is indefinitely postponed. We repeat what we have said more than once already, that this thing of virtual repudiation must be stopped at once, or the State will be set back more than a quarter of a century in the race of progress. Self-preservation—to say nothing of the obligations of honesty and honor—require it. The example of Alton is worthy of imitation, and we hope to see it promptly followed wherever the first fatal step has been taken. Instead of urging the technical plea of irregularity in the issue, and taking temporary refuge behind the courts, let the consideration that the bonds were issued and received in good faith be sufficient to prompt the determination to shoulder the burthen like honest men. Any other course will be fraught with wide-spread and long-continued disaster.

The "Official Paper."

There was certainly nothing in our brief reference to the election of City Printer, that could furnish the persons in charge of the Journal with a decent pretext for the exhibition of ill nature in which they indulge. We repeat, that after the Council cut down the prices for its advertising to "rat" rates, we distinctly informed members of that body that we declined a re-election, and advised them to vote for the Journal as the only paper in the city that did business on such principles.

But for the particular edification of that concern we will remark, that had the old prices remained unchanged it would not have been elected. As the columns of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE are not filled with "dead ads," we were not disposed to crowd out customers paying regular prices, to accommodate the city fathers, but advised them to take their cheap wares to a shop that had room "to let," and glad of a customer on any terms. They acted on our advice, and the concern in the "hole in Couch alley" got the job. As the Journal should feel gratified for our declination in its behalf, the only favor we ask in return is to cease speaking of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE hereafter as a "rival establishment." Grant this request and consider the obligation balanced.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

ILLINOIS.

COLES COUNTY.—The Republicans of Coles county carry 7 towns for town officers, and the Democrats 5. The aggregate Republican majority is 300. The Republicans carry the town of Charleston by an average majority of about 75. This town has always been Democratic—last year by 60 majority. Coles county is good for 400 to 500 majority for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—In Warsaw, R. Sharp, Republican, is elected Mayor of the city by 148 majority on a small vote, and the remainder of the ticket mostly without opposition. The town of Warsaw elects Republican officers without opposition.

CARROLL COUNTY.—Mount Carroll elects Republican town officers without opposition.

CHAMPAGNE COUNTY.—West Urbana elects a full Republican ticket, the Supervisor by 130 majority; and Urbana did the same thing.

GRUNDY COUNTY.—Morris City elects William C. Hammell, Republican, Mayor by 42 majority. The remainder of the Republican ticket is also elected.

KNOX COUNTY.—J. F. Dunn, Esq., Republican, was elected Mayor of Galesburgh on Tuesday by 555 majority, which is just the number of votes polled. The rest of the ticket same as Mayor.

LOGAN COUNTY.—Lincoln elects Republican town officers, and Atlanta half-and-half.

PEORIA CO.—Peoria City elected the Republican ticket for town officers by a handsome majority.

ROCK ISLAND CO.—Rock Island, continuing in the good way she commenced last month, elected Republican town officers on Tuesday by handsome majorities.

BUREAU CO.—Princeton, the home of Owen Lovejoy, elected the entire Republican ticket on Tuesday last by an average majority of 148.

RICHLAND CO.—The following letter from Olney tells a handsome story for Richland county:

OLNEY, Illinois, April 4, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Yesterday was a proud day for Richland county. In Olney Township, heretofore the stronghold of the Democratic party, H. Hayward, Republican, was elected by 44 majority over A. L. Byers, the regular Democratic primary election nominee for Supervisor. Last year Blair, (Dem.) beat Bunch (Rep.) for the same office 59 votes. You may guess whether there has been any change down here by a contrast of the vote now and then. Claremont elects Jacob May, who is one of the most thorough Republicans in the county, and as a practical business man has no superior. Denver elects J. T. Adams, Republican. Madison elects Republicans. The other towns not heard from. The Democracy are fairly taken in and done for. You can scarcely see one of them out. The political element is not congenial to them, hence they keep within doors. The above is an index of what may be looked for this fall.

Yours, truly, OLNEY.

FULTON CO.—Canton has done nobly as will be seen below:

CANTON, Fulton Co., April 2, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We have to-day made an entire change of programme in our charter election, and elected an entire Republican ticket by from 50 to 75 majority. Yours, W.

WISCONSIN—Judicial.

Returns sufficient have not been received to determine precisely who has been elected Chief Justice of Wisconsin, but the probabilities are in favor of Mr. Dixon, the Independent candidate and present incumbent.

Municipal.

MADISON.—This city elects George B. Smith, Mayor by 6 majority, and the rest of the Democratic ticket by about 100 majority. Last year Smith was elected by 564 majority, which shows a Democratic loss in one year of 558 votes. Good for Madison.

Western Credit.

Editors Press and Tribune: BOSTON, Mass. April 4, 1860.

By your article styled "Western Credit," you have done the best service which any man could render to the West. The article must do great good there, as it will set people to thinking, and have a tendency to arrest the insane attempt at repudiation so unwisely commenced. The idea of repudiation at the West is most insane. Character, integrity, future growth and progress, the great West cannot afford to throw away. As a remedy of even present evils, repudiation is like the remedy of the cup to the inebriate, which if it drowns present ills, also drowns future prosperity. No community can afford to ignore the principles of justice, of good faith and integrity. The credit of Illinois has been above suspicion heretofore, and that man is her enemy who would now strike at her good name and good credit.

I have said your article must do great good at the West and to the West. The credit even of your great and growing city, Chicago, has suffered by the reports of Illinois repudiation. The sentiments of your article have done great good at the East. We take it as an indication of an honest purpose and a disposition to do the honest thing.

A savings institution here which has invested for its trust funds in the bonds of the city of Chicago, upon the reports of Illinois repudiation, had determined to change the investment—upon the reading of that article changed its determination. Its faith in Chicago bonds is restored. It believes they were issued in good faith and will faithfully be paid.

I trust and hope that we have seen and heard the last of repudiation at the West, and letters received from all parts of your State indicate that the people of Illinois will never disgrace themselves by repudiation; that the attempts, in some few instances made, do not reflect the the tone and sentiment of the Illinois people.

To States, communities, and individuals, all, experience teaches the lesson that honesty is the best policy in the long run, considered only in the light of self-interest.

The value of property, houses and lands depend much upon their surroundings. Who would wish to own property, much less to invest, in a community where obligations were recklessly disregarded.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.
New and Second hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, etc. etc., by Gilbert & Sampson, 82 Lake street.

CORN IN EGYPT.—See advertisement of Egyptian Corn in another column.

PERSONAL.—Henry Erben, the great Organ Manufacturer, of New York, is at the Tremont House.

RECORDER'S COURT.—On yesterday, Charles Jackson was convicted of burglary and received a term of one year.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken from the river yesterday and remains with the Coroner for identification.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The Annual Letting of Pews in this Church will take place on Easter Monday, April 9th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

P. P. P.—This may be interpreted to mean Peeler's Patent Plow, and the demonstration will be all the clearer by referring to the advertisement of the same in another column.

Lovers of the weed in its choicest form will be glad to learn that James Duffy, late of D. W. Corbin & Co. has just leased the new store No. 37 South Clark street, and will open in a few days one of the most complete Cigar and Tobacco establishments in the city. James knows how to make up a choice stock, and has troops of friends who will surely find him at No 37 "in a few days."

HOUSE MOVING.—We saw yesterday the large old frame building "Tippecanoe Hall," which has stood time out of mind on the corner of Wolcott and Kinzie street, moving westward to a new location on Kinzie street to the corner of Dearborn, while to save time a bevy of carpenters were at work on a staging rigged in usual form, putting on the siding upon one side, as it passed along.

JEWISH SCHOOL.—With the Synagogue on the corner of Wells and Adams street there is a school connected, for all the Jewish children of Chicago, of which Mr. M. B. Gleason is the teacher of the English language and other branches. This School is under the supervision of a Board of Education, of which Mr. Leopold Mayer is Chairman, and Mr. Godfrey Snydecker, Secretary.

The Opinion of Hon. John M. Wilson on the Will of the late Jabez Barber.

It will be remembered by most of our readers that Jabez Barber a prominent lumber merchant of this city, was lost with his wife and one child on the ill-fated Pacific.

Mr. Barber was supposed to be very wealthy, and left a will in which he inventoried his estate at over a quarter of million of dollars. He left one child surviving him, who died about two years afterward. His next of kin were brothers and sisters residing in England and Canada. There was a controversy between these parties and Mr. Joseph Wilde and wife of this city, the parents of Mrs. Barber in relation to the construction of the will. Sylvester Lind and Samuel Slater were the executors of the will, with power to carry on the lumber business, and have continued the business for several years. This estate, estimated by Mr. Barker at so large an amount, has, it is said, from depreciation in value, commercial revulsions, losses, mode of management, or other causes, been so reduced that the homestead estate in school section —, and the Duncan's Addition property, are about all that will remain after the debts are paid.

This last named property, valued at from ten to twenty thousand dollars, passes to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilde under this decision. In another column we give the very able opinion of Judge Wilson in full.

Messrs. Mather, Taft & King, and D. N. Burnham, Esq., appeared for the executors, and foreign heirs. Edward Wilkins, Esq., British Consul, also appeared for the protection of the heirs residing in England and Canada. Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin for Joseph and Ann Wilde.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

EASTER SUNDAY.—To-morrow is Easter, by the rule which fixes the same for the first Sabbath after the full moon on or next after March 21st. By this arrangement Easter may come as early as March 22d, or more than a month later, on April 25th. This is the "Queen of Festivals" and it is solemnly and devoutly celebrated throughout a very wide portion of Christendom, as commemorative of the Resurrection of the Saviour, or the Christian Passover. Its history for centuries and in nearly all countries teems with a variety of characteristic observances, popular sports and superstitions. The old English custom of presents of colored eggs, the Irish legends that the sun dances in the sky on Easter morning, the English game of ball, the privileges and immunities still given on Easter Day in some parts of England, are all of this class. Equally marked, but now happily extinct, are the demonstrations which on this day were visited upon the children of the nation among whom the Saviour suffered. It has come to be a quiet religious festival amid a large share of the religious public. Yesterday, Good Friday, the Friday before Easter, public services were held morning and evening in the various Episcopal and Catholic Churches. There is also a service laid down in the Prayer Book for morning and evening of every day in the week preceding Easter, as Passion Week.

THE FEAST OF THE PASSOVER.—To-day, April 7th, the Jewish Sabbath will be observed by the Israelites of the entire world as the Feast of the Passover, commemorative of their deliverance, through Moses, "out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage."

The observances of this anniversary continue for the entire week. On the first two days and on the last two days of said Feast, they will abstain from their daily avocations and attend to the services in their Synagogue. During that week they are also prohibited from using anything to eat or drink which is not unleavened, as the Feast itself is called the Feast of Unleavened Bread. The bread used is chiefly prepared on a large scale, under the supervision of the Rabbis, and sold to the congregation. This time-honored feast day has outlived all the persecutions to which those of Israelitish faith have been subjected.

The Synagogue in this city, on the corner of Wells and Adams street, numbers among its congregation of worshippers very many intelligent and respected citizens.

The seats in the synagogue are free to visitors and strangers, but ladies must pass up stairs to the ladies' gallery, whilst gentlemen will take places in the Hall. Mr. Benedict Schlossman is the President, Mr. Henry Foreman the Vice President, and Mr. Joseph Pollock, the Secretary, of the Congregation.

This morning at 9 o'clock, the service will be of an uninteresting and impressive character. Some of the master-pieces of Halevy, Meyerbeer, Sulzer, and other Israelite composers, will be sung by the choir on that occasion.

MELANCHOLY DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Mysterious Death of a Young Girl.

The "Kate Wilmarth" Case.

For some days past a whispered rumor of a tragedy, which had cost the life of a young unknown girl, has been going the rounds of the detectives in this city, instituted in the first instance by officers from a distant part of a neighboring State, where the death occurred, under circumstances which not only fixed definitely the cause, but seemed to point to this city as the theatre of the preceding events and home of the principal actors in the tragedy.

The following, from the St. Johns, Mich., Republican, of March 30th, will best give the first and earliest presentment of the case:

ALLEGED MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Tuesday morning our quiet village was thrown into a high state of excitement by the announcement that a young woman, known by the name of Kate Wilmarth, reported to have come from Chicago a few weeks since, had died the night before at the residence of James Toues, in our village, under circumstances which raised suspicion that she came to her death by foul means. Drs. Leech, Fasquelle and Allen made a post mortem examination, and from the evidence produced the jury of inquest found "that the woman came to her death in consequence of a puncture in the bladder, and in the uterus, made by some sharp instrument in the hands of some other person than the deceased."

While at Toues' she had been under the professional treatment of Mrs. Barclay, a female doctress and spiritualist, and a Dr. Cyrus Norwood, also a professor of spiritualism. Warrants were issued by Justice Cranson for the apprehension of Mr. Toues and wife, Mrs. Barclay and Dr. Norwood; and their examination is not yet concluded. The abortion was produced on or about the 14th of this month. The ejected fœtus has been found buried on Toues' premises. Can our brothers of the press give us any information concerning Miss Kate Wilmarth?

We are sorry that recent developments have located beyond all doubt, the home of the tragedy and of the parties in Chicago. Sheriff Conn of Clinton Co. Mich. in which St. Johns is located, came to this city last, and put the above facts with such others as he had gained, into the hands of C. P. Bradley the leading detective of the Northwest. The clue was slight, but Mr. Bradley advised Mr. Conn to return home and let him work upon the same. He has succeeded so well as to have thoroughly unraveled the painful affair, both as to the ill fated girl and her destroyer.

The name of the victim is Kate or Catharine Gabriel, a daughter of Henry Gabriel a very worthy German residing in the North Division. She was about eighteen years of age, and had been at one time in the dress-making business with her elder sister, on Lake street. Later, she entered the family of Watts T. Miller, late of the firm of Ryerson, Miller & Co., a well known and esteemed lumber firm. She lived in Mr. Miller's family fifteen months and this melancholy tragedy is the end of intimacies there commenced.

Some weeks since Mr. Miller left the firm, gave up business here, and sending his wife with his three children home to her parents in Beloit, left in company with ex-Alderman Ward for Pike's Peak. Just anterior to this, on the 1st of March, he had accompanied the ruined girl under an assumed name to the town of St Johns, in Central Michigan, a few miles north of the line of the Detroit and Grand Haven Railway, where she was left to the tender mercies of the hag Mrs. Barclay and Dr. Norwood. The rest is best told in the above extract from the Republican.

He observed the utmost caution in all his movements, and came near being successful. He had agreed to pay the abortionists $100, but had with him only $10 in cash. To secure the balance of $90, he left his watch and chain in pledge there, and neglecting his former caution, being about to leave for Pike's Peak, the watch, on being redeemed, was sent here to his full address, to the former office of his firm. This first clue gained, the rest was easily traced.

We learn that the sexton at St. Johns, being called on to bury the remains, was dissatisfied with the certificate given by Dr. Norwood, and an investigation brought the whole to light, and more than the usual criminalities of such affairs, since on the evidence of an over-curious servant-girl of the man Toues, the fruit of the poor girl's shame was disinterred and found to be nearly full grown, or over eight months, as testified by physicians.

This sad affair will plunge into grief and shame a wide circle of relatives and friends in this city and vicinity. The family of the ill-fated girl, consisting of several grown up brothers and sisters, some of them married, and of whom she was the youngest and the pet, are bowed down in agony unutterable. We conversed yesterday with one who had been the bearer to that home circle of this shocking intelligence concerning their daughter and sister. It burst upon them like thunder out of a clear sky, as they believed her located at service in Michigan.

And on the other hand, the friends and relatives of Miller will be grief-stricken at a blow we would gladly have spared them in this chronicling. He has stood well here, and his family and connections are in the highest degree respectable. All is now lost, and he, perhaps, fortunate in having penetrated far into the wilds. We doubt if he escapes the deserved stings of his guilt, go where he may.

NEW HAT ESTABLISHMENT.—Randolph street, east of Clark, has come forward rapidly into prominence within two years past from the nature and extent of the building improvements perfected thereon. It is now one of our best retail streets. Among the new establishments, Sam. Dunn (everybody knows Sam.) has been for some time past established in the newly fitted store No. 101, under the Matteson House. He has just associated with himself D. F. Haskell, a thorough practical hatter, and the house has become Sam. Dunn & Co. Both partners are widely and popularly known to the entire hat-wearing community as for years past with Edward Emerson, on Lake street. They are fully posted, and are out for the Spring trade with a very complete and choice stock, and manufacture all styles of hats and caps to order.

MORE BURGLARIES.—On Wednesday night the stone-dressing establishment on the corner of Griswold and VanBuren streets, was broken open and fifteen dollars worth of tools stolen, belonging to James McDermott and W. Idle.

The same night premises were broken into and property stolen at places as follows: No. 18 South Wells, house of J. Southwell; No. 275 South Clark Street, barber shop of W. Trimmil; No. 397 South Clark, Jeweler's store, and No. 185 South Clark, store of Lewis Warzburger.

It is quite time the new Detectives went vigorously to work.

THE ECONOMIST.—All housekeepers should bear in mind that the Economist Cook Stove with its admirable "Sand Oven" took the gold medal at the United States Fair. We cannot give better domestic advice than for all interested to drop in and see them at the Hardware and Stove Store of A. R. & G. H. Miller, 237 State street, on the corner of Jackson street. They have also one of the choicest general assortments of Housekeepers' Hardware to be found in the city.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I want to find work for a man of good abilities, in a store or warehouse. Also for a bright American boy to do light chores; and a man to dig garden or do any other laboring work. These are parties that need work very much and will be very thankful for it. Apply at 169 Randolph street, third floor.

SLOAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—An examination of young ladies and gentlemen will take place before the Board of Examiners of the above Institution this evening. The public and the ladies particularly are invited to be present.

POLICE.

HELD TO BAIL YESTERDAY.—James Galvin, arrested on North Franklin street on Thursday, on suspicion of the larceny of two coats, four bags, one pair of boots and two pair of shoes, which were found in his possession, was brought before Justice Milliken and held to bail for further examination.

ARSON.—A man named Thomas Inglesby was arrested yesterday morning by S. B. Raymond, Esq., of the Chicago Fire Brigade, charging him with setting fire to his premises on South street, on Wednesday night. He was brought before Justice Milliken, who held him in $1200 bail for a further hearing.

THE COURTS.

THE BARBER WILL CASE.

Superior Court of Chicago in Chancery—Sylvester Lind, et al, vs. Joseph Wilde, et al.

Opinion of John M. Wilson.

This bill is filed to obtain a construction of the Will of Jabez Barber, and to settle the rights of the Executors and Trustees under the Will.

Upon all questions involving the construction of language, there is room for extreme diversities of opinion. Language which to one mind seems to convey one idea, conveys to another mind an entirely different idea. To avoid this difficulty Courts have from time to time established artificial rules of construction in order to produce uniformity. Practically, however, these rules are of small value, because it rarely happens that they can be applied in cases of difficulty.

The primary and controlling rule in relation to the construction of wills, if not all instruments, is the intention as evidenced by the language used. The rule itself is simple, and yet its application presents some of the most difficult questions, and has itself become the prolific parent of numerous subordinate rules. And after all the labored opinions of judges and learned treatises of authors, it may well be doubted whether the profession in a complicated case might not better disregard them all and rely upon the simple rule of intention to be gathered from the whole will, than to understand these legal rules simply, and to apply them when there are no conflict, yet when the rules are well settled and come in direct conflict in giving construction, different provisions of the same will, it is rare that a decision in one case forms an authoritative precedent for the construction of another.

Could the testators, whose wills have been the most laboriously argued and decided, have confronted the Judges when they were declaring their intentions by learned construction, they would all say they would be as much surprised at the imputed intentions as the Judges would be at such untimely apparitions.

The difficult cases are not in the law but in the subject. If human ingenuity and subtlety could have made a subject plain, the doctrines of contingent remainders and executory devises would have been the simplest instead of being, as they are, the most difficult and perplexing branches of the law.

In the present case, the able counsel have arrived at exactly opposite conclusions, and by reason and authority have established their respective positions with great plausibility to say the least. Yet one or the other must have entirely misapprehended the intention of the testator. From the general scope of the will I have no doubt that the testator, if he could have anticipated the fate of himself and family, even as among the possibilities would have provided that all his property, upon the death of his wife and daughter without issue, should go to his own next of kin, and not to the relations of his wife. This is apparent from the fact that all the bequests to persons, except one, are to his relatives, and that the residuary estate, after the failure of grand children by his daughters, is to go to his next of kin. This provision is twice repeated in the will. Yet the question is, what disposition has he made of his property by the language used, when construed according to its legal meaning and effect, and what language he would have used, or which he could have anticipated the future, or even proposed as possible the events which have happened touching his family and property.

Doubtless he never even imagined that in a few short years the memory of the names of himself and family, and the record of their melancholy fate would be all that would remain to tell that they ever existed. Certain it is that he made no provision for such contingencies. What he would have done or said had he anticipated them, it is idle to conjecture. The only question is what did he say and what is the legal effect of the language used.

It is apparent from the language of the will that the testator intended to dispose of the whole of his estate, real and personal.

It commences by providing that after the payment of debts "I dispose of my remaining estate as follows." He then makes numerous bequests in money, and authorizes his executors to sell his personal property with all specifically directing how the proceeds shall be applied, evidently contemplating that they would dispose of the personal property to pay of the debts and legacies as required by the will. In no other way could the debts and legacies be paid, for by the second and tenth items of the will all the real estate is disposed of in such a manner as to show that there was no possibility under the will of the executors applying the proceeds of the real estate to payment of debts and legacies.

By the 10th item he empowers his executors as his trustees to dispose of his real estate as well as personal property, but requires that the proceeds of the real estate sold shall be invested and the rents and profits shall be paid over for the support of his wife and daughter during their lives, and after the death of both, the balance of the real estate was devised to his wife by the 2d item.

[illegible] personal estate, and as soon as the personal estate is given to any of the personal property, the testator was nothing to dispose of but all of his estate.

If the will could in no other way be carried out, makes the intention clear even if it was doubtful by reference to the specific provisions of the will.

But to remove any doubt of his intention in this respect, it is expressly provided in the 10th item that after payment of the legacies and bequests before mentioned, the trustees should have power to sell all his business property, lands and buildings, and his executors as trustees for the purpose of his immediate heirs given to the real and personal estate. Here then is power to the trustees generally to sell all the personal and real estate, but only what may be necessary for the payment of debts and legacies, and the reference in the section to "have the personal property sold by his executors to pay bequests and legacies is irresistible, as it empowers the executors to pay legacies and proceeds of the real estate.

[illegible]

Not a word is said of the time when it is to be sold, and the real property remaining unsold at the death of his wife and legacies. This was the duty of the executors, and until the estate had been settled, the executors had no power, as trustees, to sell. If the executors should sell the debts and legacies and bequests and the remainder of the estate there is no doubt that the executors as trustees for the execution of the trusts, and the testator intended to dispose of all of his property. On this point there is no difference of opinion between the counsel.

But in relation to the second item of the will and its construction the counsel are at issue.

The language of the devise so far as it relates to the School Section lots, would at common law convey only a life estate, but under the 13th Section of the statute, concerning conveyances, page 15 R. S., 1845, it conveys a fee.

The law presumes that every man knows the law, a most violent presumption to be sure, but the Court cannot infer an intention against the legal construction of words in a devise, unless the testator by other language shows a different intention. In this case it is the purport of the devise to the wife, unless the testator knew how to convey a life estate and also took conveyances, and the estate in other lands in the devise, the estate in these lots in fee simple, was conveyed to the wife, and if the testator did not do otherwise intend, it was sufficient to show the will of such intention on the subject.

If the wife died before the husband, the devise would fail and remain estate of the testator undisposed of by the will and descend to his heirs. Jabez W. Barber, and upon her death, without conveyance or will, it would descend to her heirs, the defendants Joseph and Ann Wilde as next of kin to said Jessie W.

The Duncan Addition lots are conveyed to the wife, in language which, under the statute, conveys only a life estate to the wife, because in the language of the statute a fee estate than a fee is limited by express words. After devising the lands to her in the same clause with the school section lots before named, the testator adds: "and if my wish that the said Duncan addition lots should not be sold, but that after her decease the same should go to my children and their heirs, Mary and Jessie W., and Jessie W. and be shared equally by them as tenants in common."

This language is free from ambiguity, and the intention of the testator is clear—a life estate to the wife, remainder over in fee to the daughters as tenants in common under the statute. The testator continues—"But in case they both die, to my next heirs." What did the testator intend by this language? He had just said that if both the daughters were alive when the mother died, the lots should be shared by them equally, "or in case only one be alive," "the whole to go to the one who is alive." The testator then provided "and in case they both die, to my next heirs." There is no reference to any event or time when? It clearly refers to the time of the mother's death. No other event or contingency is mentioned, and if it does not refer to the event in the daughters as equally, if both were alive, the whole to one, if only one were alive, to the contingency upon which the estate is given to the language, and the property is to the "shall be hers, I give only one," and the other to take as—I have them in certain event, and no other event is mentioned, I know of no rule of construction which requires or allows the Court to assume an event or contingency not named, in order to give effect to a condition expressly in which the conclusion is consistent with the intentions of the parties.

Surely there is nothing singular in the fact that a father who had provided that in case of the death of his wife, his daughters should have an estate in common, should also provide that if only one was alive she should take the whole, and that if neither should have the whole estate—he provides further as follows: "And in case they both die, to my nearest heirs." Is here no reference to an event or time? Can it be said the death of both daughters invests the nearest heirs of the testator with the estate? It is not upon the death of both the daughters that the estate is to vest in the heirs, but "in case they both die"—could the testator have entertained a doubt of their mortality, and therefore expressed himself as though they might never die. No such presumption can be made, and therefore no construction involving the idea can be entertained. If we supply the death of the mother, just referred to, the event upon which the estate is to vest first in both daughters, second in one daughter, and third, in the nearest heirs of the testator, all becomes plain and simple; and from the language which the context shows the intention of the testator.

I have thus far examined the language of the 2d item by itself and without reference to the other provisions of the will to ascertain whether those provisions I have considered are controlled or abrogated.

It is contended that by the provisions of the 10th and 11th items the provisions of the 2d item are controlled and that the lands and real estate of the testator passed to the Trustees under the will, including the lots named in the 2d item.

The language of the 10th item "I give and devise all my messuages, lands and tenements whatever situated" and the power of subsequently given to the trustees "to sell and dispose of his personal property and real estate as they might deem best" is doubtless broad enough to convey all the real and personal estate of the testator, but, as before remarked, the sale of the personal estate by the trustees was subject to the right of the executors to appropriate the same to the payment of debts as provided in the introductory clause of the will commencing "After the payment of all my just debts, &c., I dispose of my remaining estate as follows," and to the payment of legacies and bequests by the 10th item.

But if by no means free from doubt I am of opinion that the general provisions of the 10th item are broad enough to convey the land to the trustees, without regard to any other provisions of the will in such construction is to be gathered from the whole of the general words in the last clause of a will or other instrument. The rule is well settled that in a will the provisions are to control general provisions, but there is another and equally well established rule of construction applicable to all instruments which gives effect to specific provisions even where in conflict with general provisions. Both rules in this case are consistent with the law. In the present case the will that all specific provisions would be included in the description. In the present case the devised lands in the second item are to be considered the second item, and had specific provisions of the will the furniture are decided, trustees, the latter provisions are to be controlled by the former.

The devisees under the 2d item take the whole of the devises and bequests in the second item, and though the testator has provided for the trust, the devises and bequests would be in a different construction, and the whole intention of the testator is apparent.

In making specific bequests and devises the testator has hardly ever failed to express his intention, and it is more common than for him to make general provisions which embrace particulars not intended to be included. Hence the application of the rule just stated, which is the principle of construction by which a court of the instrument is made harmonious and effective. The special provisions are treated as special provisions, and the general provisions as including all other matters not in the specific provisions. The rule is in harmony with the maxim, "Ut Res magis valeat quam pereat," by which every word and sentence is to have force and effect if it can be done without doing violence to the evident intention of the testator. No rule of construction permits a Court to defeat a plain provision in a will or other instrument unless the provisions are so irreconcilable as that neither can stand. I think all the provisions of the will are reconcilable upon what I understand to be well established principles of construction, although the terms used are not always applicable to the subject the will is not sufficiently apparent. The word "property" in the 10th item was doubtless by the Testator supposed intended to be a term including all kinds of personal property, and chose as distinguished from lands and tenements which are included in the will, and describe the devise of lands and tenements and stock in the said estates; for after giving all his lands, and lands and tenements, he then proceeds to give to his Trustees to sell and dispose of all his personal and real estate as though he was devising only the whole of what he has just given and devised to them. Jesse W. Barber survived his wife and a bequeath instead of devise in the second item, as though he were sole owner.

From the construction I have given to this will, I find that the testator disposed of all his property real and personal; that the property described in the 2d item was not conveyed by the will to Trustees, and the will school section lots, together with the buildings thereon, passed to the wife, and upon her decease, in the case the daughter; that upon the death of the wife the said property descended to Jessie W. Barber as the only surviving heir, and that upon the death of said Jessie W. Barber it descended to Joseph W. Barber as the sole survivor of her brother and sister; that all the property embraced in the will as was in force for the payment of debts; that the personal and real property passed by the 10th item to the executors as trustees to be applied to the payment of the debts and legacies; the balance of the personal and real estate, if any remaining, to be paid by the executors as trustees, to be disposed of by them as provided in the 10th and 11th items.

Let there be a decree accordingly.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-b594-y

WOOD.—The best of dry wood always on hand and as cheap as the cheapest, at the south end of Lake street bridge, corner of Market street. ap6x10t-net J. P. DECOUDRES.

LOST—A White Bull Pup, tan color around each ear, and also around the tail. Answers to the name of "Fanny." When last seen, had a brass collar on. Any person returning it to the owner, No. 151 Michigan avenue, will be liberally rewarded. ap7x3t

WANTED—A situation as journeyman Watchmaker. Good references can be given. Address "L. P. H." Peoria House, Peoria, Illinois. ap7x3t

WANTED—A situation in a Dry Goods store, Grocery or Agency, by a young man from the East. Best of references given. Address "R. C. J." Press & Tribune office. ap7x3t

WANTED—On the West Side, a suit of first-class unfurnished rooms with board for a gentleman and wife, with infant child and nurse. Address, giving location and cash terms, MERCHANT, box 2083. ap7x1t

TO RENT—Wharf and Lot No. two, block eighty; it being the second lot south of Madison street bridge, East Side. 81 or 100 feet river front, by 266 feet to Madison street—very suitable for the Coal, Wood, or Lumber business. Inquire of S. LIND, Lind's Block. ap7x23-3t

TO RENT—For one year, to a good tenant, a delightfully situated new cottage of eight rooms, on Van Buren street, fifth house East of Halsted street. Possession given immediately. Rent $168 00 per annum. Address H. H. MEACHAM, box 180 Lockport, Illinois. ap7x1w

TO RENT—On favorable terms, the store and basement No. 23 Randolph street, under the Clarendon House, 100 feet deep, suitable for Commission, Grocery, Hardware, or any business requiring large store-room. Can be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to C. L. WHEELOCK, 77 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office. ap7x2w

TO RENT Splendid Rooms—The four upper rooms, single or in suits, in the American Express Company's Building, 96 and 98 Lake street. The best located and most desirable rooms on the street. Rent low. Apply in the building, up stairs, immediately. ap7x28-it

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK,
Built by Dr. NEWKIRK, is offered for sale at a
Very Low Price
And upon the most accommodating terms of payment.
The house, which fronts the beautiful Park upon the Lake Shore, was completed last year, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences of a first class residence. The grounds are well stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, &c., &c.
We are confident that we can offer the place at a rare bargain even for these times. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Cor. Lake and Lasalle streets. ap7c39 1m

HAMBURG CHEESE.—A choice article, just received for retailing, at 89 South Water street. S. BOGARDUS & SON. ap7x3t

ANY PERSON who saw Patrick CLONEY fall into the river at Wells street bridge on the evening of December 8th, 1859, and who testified upon the Coroner's Jury upon the inquest over the body of said Cloney, or any one who knows anything about the same, or who searches for the light, will confer a great favor upon his widow and be suitably rewarded by communicating the same by letter, or otherwise, at No. 108 Adams street, or Post-office box 1793. ap7x3t

TO MONEY BORROWERS and LOANERS.—For the sum of $1 and postage, I will send to any part of the State, an exact copy of the most correct form of (with directions how to prepare) Real Estate Papers upon which to obtain or loan money, either in this city or in any other portion of the State of Illinois. Such information will save parties much time and expense in obtaining or making loans. Money may be easily obtained and safely loaned upon real estate securities, in this State, if all securities are made and first placed in proper shape for the market. The fact that parties do come to Chicago to obtain money upon Country Securities without first having their papers properly prepared, reminds me of the unwise farmer who undertook to market his wheat in the sheaf; of course the wheat had to be returned home, threshed, winnowed and prepared before it was fit for market. Address E. H. CUMMINGS, Private Broker, 102 Randolph street, Chicago. ap7x3t

BREACH OF PROMISE.—
THE GREAT ST. LOUIS
Carstang and Shaw Case,
FULLY REPORTED IN THE
SATURDAY EVEN'G REVIEW.
ANOTHER DOMESTIC TRAGEDY
IN CHICAGO LIFE,
—IN THE—
SATURDAY EVENING REVIEW.
ap7c26-1t

NAT. A. HAVEN, LUMBER BROKER,
Office of Lumbermen's Exchange, Room No. 2 Lind's Block.
The purchase and sale of cargoes afloat, or to arrive, as well as orders from St. Louis and the country, will receive prompt attention. ap7-2w

LARD OIL.—We keep constantly on hand a supply of No. 1 Winter Strained Oil, and are prepared to furnish Railroad Companies, and the trade, at a low rate. SHACKFORD & HOW, No. 3 Board of Trade Buildings. ad7c5-2m

OUR STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS
is now complete, and we are selling them cheaper than any other house in the city. Our number is
88 Lake St., op. Tremont House.
ap7c31-1m BAKER & MOODY.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—I am constantly curing and smoking Hams, Bacon, Shoulders, &c., which I offer to the trade at the lowest cash prices. T. D. SOUTH, ap7c36 2w Cor. Wells and Chicago ave., North Side.

SPRING TRADE.
NEW GOODS!
Linseed Oil, Tanner's Oil,
Lead, Varnish, Brushes,
Dye-Stuffs, Glues, Corks,
Acids, Twines, Quicksilver,
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
144 & 146.......LAKE STREET.......144 & 146

HENRY ERBEN,
ORGAN MANUFACTURER,
Keeps constantly on hand
Church & Parlor Organs
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
No. 1—3 stops, 7 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 2—5 stops, 9 feet 5 inches high, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 3 feet 6 inches deep.
No. 3—8 stops, 11 feet 6 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 3 inches deep.
No. 4—12 stops, 13 feet high, 9 feet 6 inches wide, 7 feet deep.
The above dimensions are for Grecian cases; if Gothic cases they will be somewhat higher.
For further information apply to HENRY EBEN, New York,
ap7x1t Or at Tremont House, Chicago.

PEELER'S
PATENT PLOW!
FOR SIMPLICITY OF STRUCTURE and arrangement; for perfect adaptability to different soils, and all kinds of work; for cheapness, lightness of draft, and extraordinary efficiency, there is claimed for this plow a marked superiority over any other plow ever made.
By only changing one blade for another, on the same stock, which is done almost instantly, this plow breaks up the ground, it turns the soil, it subsoils, it plows or ditches hillsides. It plants, it cultivates, with equal facility, drawn by one horse, or two or more.
One stock with a set of steel blades, can do all these kinds of work, and the whole can be furnished at
LESS THAN ONE-THIRD
of the cost of other plows, that will do the same style and variety of work.
A schedule of prices is herewith annexed, at which these plows can be furnished in St. Louis, by Messrs. Kingsland & Ferguson:

COST:					
Stock, well finished					$ 75
Bars, bolts and clevis					[illegible]
Subsoil attachment					[illegible]
Large two-horse turning blade, right and left, steel					2 50
Small	do	do	do	do	1 75
One-horse	do	do	do	do	1 25
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	do	do	[illegible]
Subsoil			do	do	[illegible]
Shovel			do	do	1 40
Bull tongue					[illegible]

These are the prices at the place of manufacture. To entitle a man to purchase and keep these plows, $5 per plow must be added for the Farm Right; but the right once purchased, is perpetual, and the purchaser may make, use and sell that number of plows, without other charge ever after [illegible].

[illegible] two or more of these blades, with the stock, may be purchased without the others, and it will be seen that a full set of plows, for all kinds of work, can be had for a little more than the cost of one plow of the ordinary varieties now manufactured.

Although Peeler's Patent Plow was patented only last June, 21st June, 1859, yet there have been already sold in [illegible] States and county rights, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars; and no manufacturer has been able to supply the demand at any point where the plow has been introduced.

A State or County Right signifies the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this patent within that district for the term of fourteen years, with the privilege of retailing Farm Rights.

A Farm Right, at $5 per plow horse, is the right of the purchaser to make, sell and keep a supply of this plow for his own use [illegible].

[illegible]

Deeds of Assignment for County Rights for the State of Illinois can be obtained by application to E. K. [illegible], St. Louis. At Hillman Brothers, 13 No. 1st Levee. And, for the State of Missouri, to J. W. TUCKER, St. Louis, Box 1301,—Office corner Third and Olive, [illegible] Attorney for Assignee for Missouri.

STEAM ENGINE—Ten and a half inch Cylinder—new and complete for sale by E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Iron and Heavy Hardware Merchants, 190 and 192 Washington street, Chicago. ap6

FOR OGDENSBURGH.
The splendid SCREW STEAMER
BUCKEYE,
Capt. A. W. ROSMAN, will leave for below on SATURDAY, April 7, at 7 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply to [illegible] MATHER & CO.

EXAMINE THE HOLLY SEWING MACHINE,
AT 166 LAKE STREET
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS BOX 182. HOLBROOK & WADSWORTH, General Agents.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a respectable young man (German) a situation as porter in a wholesale or retail store. Address G. A. B., Press and Tribune office. ap6x3t

WANTED—The Advertiser would like to rent a house near the business part of the city, and board the owner as part payment for the rent. Address box 3165 P. O. ap6x3t

WANTED.—A Building Lot in the neighborhood of 19th street and Ringgold Place and east of Wabash avenue. Address stating price, location, &c., S. B. Press and Tribune office. ap6x3t

TO RENT.—A three story Brick House, with all the modern improvements, on the South Side, within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Apply to J. P. BROOKS, Post Office building. ap6c10 1m

WANTED—To rent from the 1st of May, a furnished house for four or six months or about 6 rooms, between Lake and Monroe streets west of Halsted. Rent and use of furniture not to exceed $400 per year. Address R. R., Box 3551. ap6x3t

WANTED—A Situation as Gardener by an Englishman who has had 30 years experience in kitchen and flower gardens, and green and hot-house culture. Address JOHN BETTS, (Late gardener to E. B. McCagg, Esq.,) ap1x3t Box 1840, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—COOPERAGE—The subscriber will advance on Packing Barrels received by him in store and will hold till sold.
HOOP POLES, STAVES AND HEADINGS
Bought and for sale. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, fe19c689 3m 72 Dearborn street.

WANTED—$10,000 or $15,000. Wanted to purchase the above amount of goods for which will be paid one-fourth in cash, one-half in city property, unencumbered, and balance in notes and stocks. Would not object to a stock from a country store, or one of less amount. Address 3665, Chicago, stating where goods may be seen, or an interview had, which will receive prompt attention. mh28x2w

WANTED — From $6,000 to $10,000. The advertiser has a safe and sure speculation on hand by which he can make 100 per cent. per annum legally, and cannot procure the above capital in time to operate in said speculation, but will agree to give all the necessary information, and will also guarantee the 100 per cent., for a reasonable commission, to any person having the above amount, and would wish to make it pay large interest, and being well secured ten times the amount of capital invested. Address box 146, Chicago, stating where an interview may be had. mh28x2w

WANTED TO CHARTER—From ten to fifteen VESSELS to transport Lumber from the Lakes to various American ports on the Atlantic seaboard. Liberal freights will be paid. Additional vessels will be wanted during the season. For particulars address MIXER & SMITH, ap2x2w Lumber Merchants, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A first class Dwelling House of ten or twelve rooms, and all the modern improvements, with a small Stable attached. Prefers it located on the North Side, east of Clark and south of Superior street; or if on South Side, east of State street.
Also—Wanted a House with reasonable rent, within fifteen (15) minutes walk or ride by railway of the Post Office, suitable for accommodating six or seven first-class Boarders.
Address P. O. Drawer 2841,
Giving full description of either class wanted, number and name of street, terms and length of lease. Possession required 1st of May. A prompt answer will be returned. ap4x3t

AGENTS WANTED—We want active men to sell our articles in every City, Town and Village in the Western States. To such we can offer superior inducements. We can warrant them from $1.75 to $3.00 per day. Call at 85 Washington Street, or address (with postage stamp,) TELFER & DAY, ja26b613 3m Chicago, Illinois.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store, well situated, will be sold on reasonable terms. Address Box 1976. ap5x3t

FOR SALE—A Steam Engine in perfect order, of Ten Horse Power—will be sold low. Apply to Simeon Farwell, Bay Factory 42, 44 and 46 Wabash avenue, or to Higgins, Mowry & Co., 205 Randolph street. mh31-b664-2w

FOR SALE—A First Class Residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove near the northern city limits. Inquire of BUSMER & PECK, ap3b9-1m No. 8, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE.—To Railroad Men.—The LOCOMOTIVE COLUMBIANA, built by Norris, 5 or 6 years old, in good running order. Will be sold very cheap for cash, or exchanged for other property. Inquire of B. F. HUTCHINSON, 229 So. Water street. mh31-2m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for outside unimproved City property, in South Division preferred, [illegible] No. 117 Jefferson street, near Madison. The above will be rented to a good tenant for $350 per year. Apply to ANTHONY [illegible] LAS' Boat Yard, South Branch, near Twelfth street. mh27b617-1m

FOR SALE.—A Tavern Stand in PEORIA, Ill. situated at the junction of four railroads, opposite the Passenger and Freight Office of the Peoria, Logansport & Burlington Railroad, and the Peoria and Hannibal, and Peoria & Illinois River Railroads, where the passengers will arrive and depart seven or eight times every day. For terms, enclosing a stamp for reply directed to M. SMITH, Peoria, Ill., will be answered. ap5x2w

FOR SALE.—The new building known as No. 54 South Clark street, now occupied by J. G. Oakley, tobacconist, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock if not previously disposed of. GEO. E. CONGDEN, ap5x1w 32 Lake street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—At the great Music Depot, 45 Lake street, two Organ Harmoniums, made by Mason & Hamlin, of Boston. Persons either in city or country desirous of procuring a good Church Instrument cheap will find it at my store, 45 Lake street, Chicago, a superior instrument, which will be sold for less than cost. Terms cash. mh31-b659 1m H. M. HIGGINS.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. N. GOOLD, No. 82 Lake st., (second floor,) ja14-b426 1y Opposite Tremont House.

BRICK FOR SALE.—
60,000
For sale low at Lake street Mills, Nos. 141 and 143 West Lake street. [oc10] STEVENS & NORRIS.

VALUABLE PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale at a low price for Cash, the very desirable
PACKING HOUSE
And premises attached thereto, lately occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous, on the South Branch of the Chicago River, near the Archer Road.
For further description of property and terms apply to the subscriber at No. 1 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water street, Chicago. N. R. HARRACK,
ap6-c19-2w Assignee of Van Brunt & Watrous.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MAKERS.
The subscriber, in consequence of ill-health, offers to sell one of the best Soap and Candle Factories in the West. Situated at
224 Kinzie Street, Chicago.
Having a large run of custom. The building is 100 feet by 30, with brick front, two large Soap Pans of 25,000 capacity each, two small Kittles, (one iron and one copper;) five Hurniston's patent Candle Machines, in perfect order; Steam Boiler, with a twelve horse-power Engine attached; Soap Frames, Racks, and everything necessary for carrying on the business. The chance is one well worth the attention of any one desirous of engaging in the business. Apply to GEO. H. WINCHESTER, 224 Kinzie street, or post office box 2801. mh17b629 1m

Boarding.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS at
Nos. 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue.
Reference required.
A few Boarders can be accommodated at
163 Wabash Av. corner Monroe St.
Reference required. ap5c3-6m

BOARDING.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady and single gentlemen, to let with board at No. 30 South Adams street. Also, a few day boarders desired. mh31x2w

General Notices.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The Annual Letting of Pews in this Church will take place on Easter Monday, April 9th, at 9 o'clock, A.M. ap5x3t

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—Any one wishing a good passage through to Pike's Peak, fare through seventy-five dollars, and boarded, call on BRADLEY C. PEASE, 216 Kinzie street, on or before Tuesday next. ap5x3t

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES G. KENNEDY, occupation Plumber. When last heard from he was at Ottawa, Ill. Should he see this he will please send a few lines to his father, JOHN KENNEDY, No. 93 East 12th street, New York. His mother is sick, and any information concerning him will be thankfully received. ap5x3t

$2,000. A Person with Two Thousand Dollars in cash wishes to [illegible] [illegible] where he can be likewise employed. He has held responsible situations from whom he can give references. Address Box 2215, Chicago P. O. ap5x3t

100,000 HAM SACKS—
For sale by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents,
For CHASE & FAY, Boston.
Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds.
Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
apl-'60-ly No. 24 South Water street.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, LUMBERMEN, and others.
The undersigned desires to lease lots on the South Branch, docked, with Railroad side tracks, etc., for a term of years; and for responsible tenants will erect suitable buildings for Packing, Milling, Tanning, &c. These lots will be leased from year to year, for a sum sufficient to pay taxes. Apply DR. BRAINARD, 40 South Clark street, at H. A. M.

GREAT BARGAIN.—The undivided one half of what is known as the Portage Lake Mill property, is offered for sale at great sacrifice of its value, consisting of one Saw Mill, with two rotary and one circular saws, and Lath Mills, Store and Store-house, one large Boarding-house, five or six Tenant-houses, large Barn and Blacksmith-shop, a quantity of Tools for lumbering purposes [illegible] situated on the outlet of Portage Lake, Michigan, [illegible] seven with a convenient supply of Pine [illegible] no rise or fall, and secure against danger from floods. Price $8,000—$4,000 down; balance one, two and three years, with interest at 10 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HANNAH & ROCKWELL, or address Box 614, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, March 25, 1860. mh25b663 1m

LARGE BEARING FRUIT Trees taken up with balls. Plums, Pears, Apples and Cherries, Plum and Cherries, [illegible] Gardens of Reed's [illegible] 44 and 46 Dearborn street. Also, Evergreens and Shade Trees, the largest and best grown ever offered in Chicago. A variety of Roses and other shrubbery. Apply to mh25-bw-2 DR. EGAN.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 7th.
Positively last night but one of the
Romance of A Poor Young Man,
MISS WOODBURY, MRS. LEIGHTON,
MRS. HOUGH, MR. LEIGHTON,
MR. TILTON, MR. MYERS,
MR. BRADLEY, MR. CLINE,
MR. DILLON.
Manuel, Marquis de Champcey.......Mr. Tilton
Dr. Desmarets, formerly of French Army.......Mr. Bradley
Louise Van Berger, formerly nurse to Manuel, keeper of a lodging house.......Mr. Dillon
With entire New Scenery by J. W. Wrytal.
Novel Mechanical effects by David Pratt.
New and Beautiful Furniture by A. Martin.
The production and maintainance of this piece renders it [illegible] appear that [illegible] ever represented in this theatre.
PROLOGUE—Paris; Manuel's apartments; Poverty, Fidelity and Friendship.
ACT 1ST.—Brittany; The first day and its events.
ACT 2ND.—The Park and Chateau; Songs; Temptations, Trials and Resolutions.
ACT 3D.—Ruins of Elfins by Moonlight.
ACT 4TH.—Magnificent Parlors.
ACT 5TH.—The Garden and Chateau by night, superbly illuminated.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CIVIC BALL.—The last party of the season will take place at Madame Akerstrom's Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday, April 10th. During the evening a Hornpipe, Tamborine Dance, Fling, Irish Lilt, and Pas de Militaire will be danced by young ladies in full costume. Also, Miss Gloriana Gadabout, our cousin, will appear in a celebrated dance. The usual Assembly Tickets will be received on this occasion. ap7x2t

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
The following eminent members of the Musical Profession in this city have kindly consented to give their services for the occasion: Mrs. Bostwick, Mrs. Bandt, Miss De Felgoom, Mr. De Clerque, Mr. Staab, Mr. Breytspraak, Mr. De Passio, Mr. A. Melms.
Tickets 25 cents. Concert to commence at half past seven o'clock, precisely. The Fair will commence immediately after the Concert. ap6c17 4t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark streets.
(Entrance on Madison.)
Class open at all times for beginners; will continue open until 1st of June. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday; parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends. No person will be admitted except upon an introduction from one of the scholars. fe11b607-3m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A new two story Cottage with Barn attached, corner Silver and Gurley streets. Apply to B. F. CHASE, 166 Randolph street. mh26x2w

TO RENT.—Docks on the East Side South Branch between Van Buren and Harrison streets. B. F. ADAMS, 92 Lake street, (up-stairs.) mh26x1w

TO RENT—A Dwelling nearly new, No. 630 Wabash avenue, near 12th street, lot 50x180 ft. on which there is a good barn. Also, a dwelling, No. 78, on Jackson near Edina street. Apply to ap4x1w DR. NUTT, 85 Clark street.

TO RENT—Two Lumber Yards. One on the corner of Canal and Jackson streets; the other on Lumber, near Twelfth. Apply to HANNAH, LAY & CO., at the corner of Lumber and Maxwell streets. mh28x2w

TO RENT—One Hundred Feet on west side of Wells street, near Polk street 400 feet deep, with 100 feet dock on river. Will rent for one or two years. Enquire at 136 Randolph street, Up Stair. mh3b616 1m L. A. WILLARD.

TO RENT—Store No. 89 Randolph street, opposite the Revere House, third door East of Dearborn street. Possession given the 1st of April. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 89 Randolph street. mh2b604 5w

TO RENT—The dwelling houses Nos 276 and 594 Wabash avenue. Possession of 594 given April 1st. Also, Nos. 46 and 48 Carpenter street, between Lake and Fulton. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash avenue. mh16x2w

FOR RENT.—The building known as the present Home of the Friendless on the corner of West Randolph and Wood streets, with large lot adjoining, is for rent from 1st of next May. It is well suited for a Boarding House or Hotel. Apply to JAMES B. WALKER, office of Walker & Co., No. 17 Wells st. ap5x1w

TO RENT.—A new first class Brick House in the North Division, near the Lake, rent low, possession immediately. Also, a store, 20x10 on Kinzie street, to rent, for sale or exchange. Apply to WELLS & CLARK, 181 Kinzie street, under the Foster House. ap5x1t

TO RENT.—Stores, Offices, Water, occupied Rooms. Stores on State street, near Randolph, 114 Dearborn street, occupied by [illegible] & Co. Store and basement, Offices and Rooms in same building. B. F. SHERMAN & Co. ap5b100 1m Room 18, No 114 Dearborn st.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 107 feet front by 180 feet deep from the river to Franklin street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets. This lot has a wharf of the best description, and is well adapted for a Coal, Stone or Lumber Yard. Apply to E. G. LARNED, 97 Washington street. mh27b674 5w

FOR RENT.—The well built three story and basement stone front dwelling, No. 308 North Lasalle street, finished in elegant style with frescoed and painted walls, at greatly reduced rent. Open for inspection, key at 318 North Lasalle street, for terms apply to G. S. HUBBARD, No. 1 Loomis' Block, South Clark street. ap5c12 2w

TO RENT.—A Lumber or Coal Yard on the North Branch, between Ontario and Erie streets. In a new and improved condition, 152 feet front on the river, by 317 feet deep. Will rent low. For particulars apply to GEO. V. LYRD, 101 Dearborn street, corner of Washington. ap5c11 1w

TO RENT.—Two Stores on South Water street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, now in the occupation of L. Barber and A. M. Moor, & [illegible] are offered for rent, rear of store. Also, two of the best stores on South Water street. Apply to ALEX. N. FULLERTON, No. 10 Portland Block. ap5-2w-b68

TO RENT—A store suitable for the Commission business; has a good cellar, and the best located on Kinzie street—adjoining and next east of the Foster House. Also, a Stable in the rear of the lot to accommodate three horses.
Possession given 1st day of April. Inquire of GEORGE F. FOSTER, at the store. mh30b610 2w

TO RENT—A Residence from May first. The dwelling house No. 61 Ellendale street, between Wells and Franklin streets, containing eight large well-ventilated rooms, and outer kitchen 16x20 feet. The lot is 54x105. Conveniently reached by Wells street omnibuses, and by cars on Clark street and Chicago avenue. Apply to SAMUEL S. GREELEY, 33 Dearborn street. mh28b692 2w

TO RENT—Hotel and Stores.—The Hotel known as the Lake House, in Chicago, having undergone extensive alterations and repairs, which are nearly completed, is now offered for rent on very favorable terms. There are also three fine stores in the same building ready for rent. Apply to W. R. SMITH, at the hotel, or a room No. 5 Loomis' building, corner of South Water and Clark streets. mh26b611 1m

TO RENT.—A new two story Dwelling, suitable for a genteel family, on the Milwaukee Plank Road, nine miles from Chicago, accessible daily by Omnibus, and within one mile of the Fond du Lac Railroad, containing one acre, with small fruits, cellar, cistern, and well. Schools and churches in the vicinity. Possession given immediately for the one mentioned a year. To a reasonable tenant, terms moderate. Apply before 10 on at 125 Superior street, North Side, west of Franklin street, or to A. WOLCOTT, 14 Court House. mh31b689 1m

TO RENT—(North Side,) the brick Warehouse on North Water street, near Rush street Bridge. Building 50x120 feet, four floors, with river and street fronts. Good location for any heavy wholesale or forwarding and commission business.
Also—Frame building adjoining, 30 by 60 feet, with large and out of dock room, to rent the whole lot.
Also—Two first-class brick dwellings, and one frame do., on Michigan street, near Rush street bridge. Inquire at COOK & CARPENTER'S Wood Office.
mh28b698 1m B. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—Possession May first. New desirable Cottage, 7 apartments, 121 Peoria st. Rent $10.
Two two-story frame houses at 89 and 87 Adams street. $8.5—with barn and $300 per annum.
An extensive brick store, 217 Lake street, $30 per month.
Store 156 Washington street $10 per month.
Four rooms in brick house 217 Lake street, up one pair stairs, $10.
House and store 39 Franklin street, $14 per month.
Four rooms, up two pair of stairs, 217 and 219 Lake street, $8 each.
A delightfully situated two story house of 8 rooms in the centre of half an acre of land, with barn, outhouses, &c. corner Madison and Curtis streets. Rent $300 per annum.
Store and dwelling 57 South Wells street, $250 per annum.
Also, with immediate possession, two tenements in Blanchard Row, four rooms each, $7 per month. Apply to ap5c 1w ALEX. WHITE, Washington st.

CHEAP RENTS!—NORTH DIVISION.—The subscriber has the following Stores, Shops and Dwellings to rent in the North Division, to which possession can be given immediately, viz:
On Market, between Illinois and Indiana streets.—Three new stores and dwellings, at $7 per month.
On Indiana, between Market and Sedgwick streets.—One large store or Dwelling, (fitted up for a flour and feed store) at $12 per month.
On Market, between Indiana and Ohio.—One Butcher Shop, with fixtures complete, and dwelling at $12 per month.
On Huron, between Market and Sedgwick.—One new cottage dwelling, within ten minutes walk of Court House, at $12.50 per month.
On corner Huron and Sedgwick.—Upper part of large two story house, at $7 per month.
Cottage House, No. 1 Superior street, at $10 per month.
Two stores and dwellings on Chicago Avenue, corner of Roberts street, at $8 per month.
On [illegible] shop, suitable for a carpenter or cooper shop, corner of Erie and Sedgwick streets at $5 per month.
Two new well-finished houses on the corner of Huron and Sedgwick streets, having all the modern improvements, [illegible]
ALSO—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS, in Higgins, Lowe & Co's Addition to Chicago, which may be leased for a term of years, at $50 per year, and ordinary taxes.
Apply to JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, corner Market and Indiana streets, premises Academy [illegible] mh28b648 1m

TO LEASE.—Two first class dwellings from May 1st, in the most pleasant part of the North Division, 308 Indiana and 146 Rush streets, with yards, and shade trees and in first rate order.
Persons desiring to lease on long or short time such property, can procure it on very favorable terms, as required of G. A. SPRING, Jr., at McCormick's Reaper Factory. No. 146 Rush street may be partly furnished or not, and it is seldom that such property, in all aspects, is offered for rent—as may be seen from a personal inspection of the inside finish and plans of the houses.
Also—Two first class Brick stores, 161 and 163 Kinzie street. Inquire as above to G. A. SPRING, Jr., or ap5x1w W. S. & L. J. McCORMICK.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET for six months, on the North Side, but one mile from the Post Office, within one block of two Horse Railroads and one Omnibus line. The house is in perfect repair, one well furnished, and will be let to a small family without children for forty dollars a month. Good references required. Call at 60 Dearborn street, room No. 10, or five days. ap5x3t

DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.—The corner house in the brick block on Huron street, corner of Wolcott, three stories and basement. Possession given either in May or June, if desired. Apply to DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, ap5b9 1m 25 Lake st.

DOCK TO RENT—One hundred and sixty feet on river, 400 feet deep, near Twelfth street, on West Side, South Branch of Chicago River, the same that was formerly occupied by Harris Bros., will be rented cheap to the lumber trade in the city or country. Rent one-half in lumber. Enquire at 136 Randolph street, Up Stairs. mh27b616 1m L. A. WILLARD.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the
DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion.......$ [illegible]
" " each subsequent day, ([illegible]).......[illegible]
" " two weeks, ([illegible]).......[illegible]
" " one month, ([illegible]).......[illegible]
" " three months, ([illegible]).......12.00
" " six months, ([illegible]).......20.00
" " one year.......[illegible]
A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
All changes charged 50 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE
$ 1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
[illegible] " for each subsequent month.
[illegible] " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.—
New and Second Hand Furniture, Crockery, Carpets, Mirrors, Etc., AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, April 7th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom,
NO. 82.......LAKE STREET.......NO. 82
A fine assortment of all kinds of Parlor and Bedroom Suits.
Sofas, tete a tetes, divans, ladies desks, rich Turkish easy chairs, ladies sewing rockers, reception chairs, parlor do, easy and rocking chairs of all styles, piano stools, marble top fancy stands, ottomans, work tables, marble top and plain side cards, bureaus and washstands, French and Cottage bedsteads, ball stands, book cases and secretaries, ward robes, extension dining tables, hair and other mattresses, lounges, office chairs, dining and chamber chairs, cane seat rocking do, Office Desks.
ELEGANT FRENCH AND GERMAN PLATE MIRRORS.
Together with a variety of Housekeeping Goods.
Sale without reserve.
ap6-c22-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

STAFFORD & SMEDLEY'S
Auction and Commission House,
149 South Water Street, Chicago,
POST OFFICE DRAWER, 4201.
John F. Stafford, John D. Smedley,
Late Stafford & Colburn. Late A. E. Goodrich & Co.
We have opened the above-named establishment for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission Business, for the sale of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, and every thing that is to sale "under the hammer." We will also attend to the sale of Household Furniture, Houses, Lands, Horses and Carriages, etc., and are ready to take consignments of all kinds of goods or merchandise for sale on commission, and give the sale of the same our best attention.
Our Mr. Smedley has had an experience of eighteen years in the Auction and Commission business in some of our best Eastern houses; and as both members of the firm are well known to our business community—having been heavily engaged in merchandising in Chicago for several years—we can with entire confidence assure that we merit the trust of those who may favor us and that they will be honorably dealt with.
To those unacquainted with the firm, or who reside elsewhere, we refer to the following well-known business men:
CHICAGO—J. H. Dunham, Esq., Prest. Savings Loan & Trust Co.; F. Granger Adams, Banker; Hon. Van H. Higgins; Reynolds, Ely & Co.; M. D. Gilman & Co.; Goold & Co.; H. W. Hinsdale & Co.; Gordon, Hubbard & Co.; John H. Kinzie, Clark & Dater; G. G. Wicker & Co.; Botsford, Kimball & Co.
NEW YORK—Warren & Co., 54 Front st.; Terry & Dellaroche, 116 South st.; Scott & Co., 124 Maiden Lane; D. Wadsworth, 207 Pearl street.
BOSTON—A. H. Avery and Storer & Gilbert.
ST. LOUIS—E. Bryser & Co.; Samuel Engler & Co., Stillwell, Power & Co.; James Galbraith & Co.
CINCINNATI—Burkhart & Co., Procter & Gamble, J. W. Donohue, Fletcher, Hobart & Co.
BUFFALO—A. J. Rich, President Bank of Attica; G. T. Williams, Clinton Bank; James S. Smith, Cashier Clinton Bank; G. H. Hazard, & Co.; L. K. Plimpton, E. R. Jewett, John R. Lee, Sprague & Fillmore, Bradford & Chase, Edgar Pickering. mh1-b773 1m

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
ap7'60-1y Directly opposite the Tremont House.

GREAT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
S. CAHILL now offers his large and splendid stock of
Boots and Shoes,
To the amount of
EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
To be sold at Auction. The stock comprises Boots and Shoes of all kinds for Ladies, Gents, Boys, Youths, Children, &c., of the very best quality. There is not a single pair of pegged work among the whole lot. All have been got up by Mr. Cahill for his first-class retail trade. The sale to take place April 25th, 1860. Terms of sale—Six Months.
mh31b657 1m S. CAHILL, 577 Broadway, New York City.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Have won the Highest Premiums at the Fairs of the
United States Agricultural Society,
And at the State Fairs of
MAINE, ILLINOIS,
VERMONT, MISSOURI,
CONNECTICUT, OHIO,
NEW YORK, INDIANA,
NEW JERSEY, KENTUCKY,
PENNSYLVANIA, MICHIGAN,
VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN,
MISSISSIPPI, CALIFORNIA,
And at the Fairs of
Metropolitan Mechanic's Institute, Washington.
American Institute, New York,
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia,
Massachusetts Association, Boston,
Mechanic's Institute, Baltimore,
Mechanic's Association, Cincinnati,
Mechanic's Institute, Chicago,
Kentucky Institute, Louisville,
Mechanical Association, St. Louis,
Mechanic's Institute, San Francisco,
—AND AT—
Hundreds of County Fairs.
At the late U. S. Fair at Chicago the Society awarded this Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, a Grand Silver Medal, and the Special Premium of a $100 Silver Pitcher.
The Lock-stitch made by this machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. No family should be without it.
[illegible] This Machine, in the [illegible] and [illegible] in use, are the most [illegible], the family or manufacturer with strength and beauty, stitching the lightest or heaviest fabric in the same time that [illegible] the stitching [illegible] to the same by hand.
[illegible] of these machines were sold in 1859. A printed Bill of Directions, illustrating the different parts to go with each machine, this is sufficiently explicit to show its use. All orders executed with care and promptitude. Machines sent to all parts of the [illegible] will be forwarded [illegible] (without jury) to any section of the country. Send for a Circular.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent,
Box 2637 P. O. Nos. 107 & 109 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
mh3-b740-3m-istp

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.......$445,617.59
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.......$223,196.00
HOPE FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.......$215,775.41
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.......$244,664.07
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.......$434,325.00
CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents.
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.
[de23 b323-9m 1st p]

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway
OF CANADA,
Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from
Chicago and Liverpool
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday. For passage and through tickets apply to WALTER SHANLY, JAS. WARRACK, General Manager, Gen'l Western Agent, ap4g4p Montreal. 74 Dearborn Street Chicago.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.
Bohemian, [illegible] North Briton, Anglo Saxon, [illegible]
Two new ships (building).
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:
First Class, according to state room.......$[illegible]
[illegible] cooked provisions.......[illegible]
Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months.......[illegible]
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above line.
For [illegible] apply to the Company's General [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago [illegible] Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago. sly1stp

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
136 - - CLARK STREET, - - 136
CHARLES L. NOBLE, AGENT & MANAGER,
Best kinds of
Kerosene and Coal Oils
THE "EXCELSIOR" BURNER,
Giving more light than any other Kerosene or Coal Oil burner in use, are sold at low figures to the trade.
Wicks, Paper Shades, Chimneys, Oil Cans, Brushes, and Parts of Lamps,
Constantly on hand.
Parties buying in LARGE QUANTITIES can buy as cheap as to order from the East and pay freight and expense.

YOUNG'S DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
WITH LATE IMPROVEMENTS,
STYLE AND FAIR
No. 1 MACHINE.......$[illegible]
No. 2 MACHINE.......[illegible]
Very ornamental.......[illegible]
UNIVERSAL HEMMER.......[illegible]
Chicago Salesroom 132 Lake st.
Send for a Circular. Agents wanted. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Chicago Illinois. ja26-ly-istp

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The recent speech of Hon. MORTON S. WILKINSON, the new Senator from Minnesota, on the Homestead bill, is justly regarded by the New York journals as a remarkably clear and able exposition of the subject to which it was devoted. In contrast with the occasional stilted efforts of his predecessor, Gen. Shields, it will afford Mr. Wilkinson's constituents abundant cause for congratulation upon the change which they were instrumental in making. This was Mr. W.'s maiden effort in the Senate. It is probable that the country will hear from him again, and upon that vastly subject which now engages the attention of the public mind.

A POLITICAL PAMPHLET.

A pamphlet of fifty pages, entitled "*Review of Southern Aggressions upon the North*," has just been printed in this city, by the author, to whose name, whatever it may be, we have no clue. The copyright is claimed by John Borden, Esq., late of Bryan & Borden; but he disclaims the authorship and says that he is acting only in behalf of a friend, who wishes for certain prudential reasons to remain *incog.* The book, by whomsoever written, is able and searching—as its title indicates, a review of the early, incessant, and continued aggressions of the slave power upon the rights and privileges of freedom in the Union. To make out his case, the writer goes back to revolutionary days, gives the secret reasons for the appointment of Peyton Randolph of Virginia to the Presidency of the Continental Congress in 1774, over the heads of Samuel and John Adams; for the fortunate choice of Washington as Commander-in-Chief, in 1775; for placing Mr. Jefferson at the head of the Committee which drafted and reported the Declaration of Independence; and from these far-back starting points, the author leads the reader down step after step to the present time, demonstrating as he goes, that wherever a dispute has arisen, the North, animated by a sincere and, in many cases, a self-sacrificing desire for the harmony and prosperity of the government, has been the yielding party, and the South the greedy, importunate and arrogant aggressor.

The pamphlet is very calmly and temperately written. The abundance of the author's facts, the pertinency of his inquiries and the force of his reasoning take the place of the flippancy and denunciation in which writers of less knowledge are apt to indulge. But for its length, it would make a capital campaign document; because its refutation of the charge most constantly urged upon the Republican party, is complete. We beg leave to suggest to the State Central Committee that from this Review a document of 16 to 24 pages might be prepared, with the author's consent, which would do more to stagger the faith of the honest men of the Democracy and to confirm belief in the necessity and justice of Republican policy than any speech which has been delivered in Congress since the present session commenced. The Review is for sale by McNally, and we invite for it the attention of our readers.

CLAY'S APPEAL.

We do not like Cassius M. Clay's appeal. It is not what we expected—not what we had a right to expect—from that courageous and self-sacrificing friend of human rights. By implication if not directly, it sanctions the lawlessness of the mob that despoiled that peaceable Church of Beres, and drove John G. Fee and his brethren out of the State. As we understand it, Mr. Fee was punished for his opinions—not his acts. His most violent enemy never alleged that he had rendered himself amenable to any penalties by reason of disregard of the statutes of the Commonwealth. But he believed that human slavery has no foundation in law; and that theoretic conviction was the cause of the offence. For it he was driven off—his pro-slavery neighbors being his accusers, judges and executioners. Mr. Clay says he could not defend him. We ask why? He had a right to his opinions, and opinions have never been punishable in this country since the repeal of the old Alien and Sedition Law of John Adams. Down to the date of Mr. Douglas's inquisitorial scheme, by which the principle of the old law was revived, nobody has proposed to arraign conscience in court for its convictions. As a citizen, Mr. Fee was guiltless then. Defense of his personal rights as an innocent man, was no endorsement of the alleged revolutionary doctrines which he was said to hold. We do not suppose that in the present state of public feeling in Madison county, Mr. Clay was called upon to take up arms, and with the certainty that he would be overpowered, go forth as Mr. Fee's personal champion; but we did not expect that that gallant defender of free thought and free speech could admit that Mr. Fee has justly suffered.

The right to have and to hold such opinions as education, conscience, or association may develop, is sacred; and when Mr. Clay admits that that right can be narrowed in the least, lawfully or unlawfully, by a logical conclusion he ought not to complain when his opinions more moderate than those of his former friend, are made the excuse for inflicting upon him the punishment which Fee has just endured. On this right there can be no concession, no compromise. It is vital in all reforms—the very root of all progressive movements. Only mob law may suppress or embarrass it. Against that by a process of reasoning, which is fatally illogical, Mr. Clay rebels. Why, when he has admitted the correctness of a principle which must convict him, we are not ingenious enough to see.

A WORD IN TIME.

Since Virginia has begun to threaten the dissolution of the Union, in the event of the election of a Republican President; it behooves the Bank Commissioners of this State to see to it that the bonds of that Commonwealth in their hands as security for the redemption of Illinois bank notes, are exchanged for others having positive and unmistakable value, prospective as well as present. This is the more necessary as the danger of Republican success is more imminent than ever before. The credit of Virginia is doubtful at best. She owes something more than thirty millions of dollars; and under the system of Slavery to which she clings with such fatal pertinacity, her ability to pay is annually decreasing. Her best lands are so impoverished that her agricultural capabilities are seriously impaired; and the prejudices against poor whites are so intensified by the effect of the pet institution, that emigration of her free men is all the while adding to her inability to pay. The real exports of Virginia, after wheat, flour and tobacco of which she annually spares a little for market, are slaves. When her threat of dissolution is enforced and Canada is brought down to her northern line, the uncertain tenure by which her slave property will be held, will soon make her a ruined and impoverished free State, whose regeneration for debt-paying purposes, will be the work of years. So, if she puts herself out of the Union, it is evident that her resources will be so soon exhausted that she cannot pay, even if the plea that slave-holding gentlemen are not bound to keep faith with "greasy mechanics, filthy operatives and small-fisted farmers" of the North, is not raised as an excuse for repudiation.

In anticipation of the several acts that the Republican Convention will nominate LINCOLN, that he will be elected, and that high-toned, chivalric Virginia will make good the pledges of her representatives in Congress and withdraw from the Union, we are of the opinion that the Bank Commissioners cannot act too soon. Let Virginia be taken at her word!

☞ The Senate of Virginia have passed a bill granting pensions to Bridget Busby, whose husband was killed at Harper's Ferry.

☞ Commissioners are selling at Savannah, Ga., at twenty-five cents each, and grand peas at thirty-seven cents per quart in the pod.

A DEAF WITNESS.

It is usually safe to judge that, of two persons engaged in a controversy, the one who misrepresents the position of his antagonist is in the wrong. With a view of making a forcible illustration of this fact we copy an article elsewhere, from the Bureau County *Republican*, in reply to one in which we endeavored to define our position with reference to Gov. Seward. Let us see how we are met by Mr. Seward's advocate in this instance.

The *Republican* commences by re-asserting what we expressly denied, and do still deny; to wit, that we have employed harsh expressions and unkind innuendoes toward Gov. Seward. We deny it utterly, and challenge any person to bring forward the proof of what it here charged against us. Our contemporary produces two words which it alleges have been used in an offensive connection with Gov. Seward's name. We have only to repeat that we have employed no such phrases in the manner indicated.

The second misrepresentation which we notice in this article is more gross than the first. It assumes that we have undertaken to declare the position of the Pennsylvania delegates in the Chicago Convention, whereas we expressly stated that we had no means of knowing whether they were in favor of Mr. Seward's nomination or opposed to it. Our language was as follows:

> "What the delegates from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois may say when the convention meets, or later in the campaign, we know not; but we do know that the public will see fool work in saying that such men as David Wilmot, Thaddeus Stevens, and Samuel J. Pershine of the Keystone State; Governor Morton, Lieut. Governor Dunn, and John A. Bingham, of New Jersey, Wm. D. Otto, Caleb B. Smith, and their associates, of Indiana—delegates to the Chi'ago Convention—will tell the exact truth when they take the floats in our Republican Wigwam, and that when they say they be relied on as the honest convictions of sagacious and straightforward men."

We submit that the cause which can be maintained only by such perversion of language as this, is sadly in want either of merit or of defenders.

We don't know how it might strike our Bureau County contemporary if the Decatur Convention should send a majority of Bates delegates to the Chicago Convention. Under the call of the National Republican Committee each State is entitled to send four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District. Under the call of the State Committee, which has simply followed the precedents set by former calls, each county is entitled to send delegations based upon the *total* vote for State Treasurer in 1858—not simply the Republican vote of that year. We fancy it would not be difficult for the five Southern Congressional districts to figure up an actual majority at Decatur, if a movement were on foot to prevent them from naming their own district delegates and taking two of the four delegates at large. But there will be no such disagreement; nobody anticipates it. We call the attention of our Bureau friend to this state of facts simply to show him where his logic might possibly lead him—that Mr. Bates might after all come into the Chicago Convention with a majority of the Illinois delegation, while a majority of the Republican voters of the State were not in favor of his nomination.

Hardly a day passes without our receiving the official proceedings of some county convention whose delegates are instructed to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidential nomination. If any other man has received an authoritative popular endorsement in any part of the State, we have not been made aware of the fact. Undoubtedly Mr. Seward will have influential friends in the Decatur Convention, but they will not be of the impracticable sort. Their zeal for the success of Republican principles, and for the rescue of Illinois from the hands of the slave Democracy, will outweigh their personal regard for the distinguished Senator from New York, and if it shall appear from a comparison of views that Mr. Lincoln is the best man to insure a triumph in November next, they will join in making Illinois unanimous for his nomination. On the other hand, if it shall appear that Mr. Seward's name will lend an equal strength to the party in the coming contest, Mr. Lincoln's friends will not hesitate to recognize his superior claims by giving him the same full and hearty endorsement.

A word as to the temporary surmise [illegible] about as good as another to make head against the Democracy in Illinois this year. We do not believe that ten persons of sound mind and a decent knowledge of the political complexion of the whole State, can be found to subscribe to that position. It is wholly untenable. Republican Conventions are declaring against it every day, in those very quarters where the truth is most clearly manifest that there is a decided difference between the running qualities of candidates for the Presidential nomination.

In conclusion, let us request our contemporary in Bureau, for whom we entertain only the most friendly feelings, to publish what we do say, rather than what we don't, if he finds it expedient to follow this controversy any further.

State Politics.

RICHLAND COUNTY.—The Republicans of Richland County have instructed their delegates in the Decatur Convention to support ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Chicago nomination for the Presidency.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—The Republicans of Franklin County held their Convention at Benton on the 31st ult.—John Roundtree chairman, John McLain, and H. Koff, Secretaries. Alex. McCreery, Wm. L. Crawford, and Richard Richardson, were elected delegates to the Decatur Convention. Dr. F. Ronales, Wm. McCreery, John McLane, John Roundtree, and Wm. H. Harrell, were appointed a County Central Committee. The following resolutions, among others, were passed by the Convention:

> *Resolved*, That our Territories are too well adapted to make homes for white citizens, to be given up to African slaves; and as the Constitution gives to Congress the power to stop the slave-owner from importing his slaves from a foreign country, so it gives the power to stop the importation of slavery, it is a reasonable inference, on which our fathers acted, that it gives an equal right to control the introduction of slaves from the slave states to the Territories; and that it is the duty of Congress to guard the territory of the free states from the Territories.
>
> *Resolved*, That we emphatically condemn the violations of the Constitution, not laws of the United States in those acts of the Administration known as the Lecompton bill, as Harper's Ferry, and the landing of the cargo of African slaves from the Wanderer in the Southern waters of Georgia.
>
> *Resolved*, That viewing them as overt acts of defiance to our national laws, perpetrated by two sectional parties, North and South, we are alike to or rthrow our government, by virtue that the Constitution and laws under it are executed out to them and his followers was not extended to them as a matter of right, but was granted as it was and grounded even of a gift to all friends of our institutions that they may enjoy the benefits and blessings of it, equal to the laws of the United States, notwithstanding the fraud was notorious that they were guilty of six decis ed crimes by the laws.
>
> *Resolved*, That among the great measures that now require congressional action are the building of the Pacific Railroad, the securing out of the Rivers and Harbors, and the granting Homesteads to the citizens who [illegible] of land occupy to wild lands belonging to our Government.

On motion, ordered that the proceeding of this Convention be sent to the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Missouri *Democrat* and Franklin Co. *Democrat* for publication.

LAKE COUNTY.—The Republicans of Jasper county held their Convention at Newton on the 31st ult.—Israel Jared, Chairman; T. H. Bridges, Secretary; Carson D. Hay, Theodore Schifferstein and Ira W. Lake were appointed delegates to the Decatur Convention. The following resolution was passed by an unanimous vote:

> *Resolved* That the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is our first choice for National President.

Speeches were made to the Convention by the Hon. John M. Wilson of Olney, and the Hon. Leonard Swett of Bloomington.

The Addressing of Newspapers.

The following copy of an act of Congress, approved by the President, has been forwarded by the Post Office Department to the Postmaster of this city:

> AN ACT authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when subscriptions expire, and in relation to the postage on drop letters.
>
> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first section third of the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, establishing the rates of postage on printed matter is hereby so modified as to as follows, to wit:
>
> Second. There shall be no word or communication imprinted on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name, *the date when the subscription expires* and the address of the person to whom it is to be sent.
>
> Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on all drop letters delivered within the limits of any city or town by carriers, under the authority of the Post Office Department, one cent each shall be charged for the receipt and delivery of paid letters and no more.
>
> Approved, 3 April, 1860.

☞ The New York papers report that the trans-Atlantic travel this year will be very heavy. The *Herald* of Monday says:

> Seven steamers from here and one from Portland, New York European ports last week, all crowded with passengers.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Democratic Crockery Smashed by the Utah Bull—Polygamy in the Light of Squatter Sovereignty—Infriendly Legislation and Dred Scott—The Chicago Nominations, etc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1860.

The debate on the Polygamy bill was resumed in the House this morning, and consumed the whole day.

The "Grecian Orator," Mr. McClernand, led off in his speech which has been for several days impending. You were nearer right in your misapprehension of what I said in regard to McClernand's position, than I in my correction. In charity, I had supposed that he would be in favor of Congress prohibiting the crime of Polygamy in Utah, defending the seeming departure from Squatter Sovereignty on the ground that in the case of this Territory and New Mexico Congress reserved the right to deprive them of their territorial government in case of their abusing the authority vested in them. But I was mistaken! He soused in, and sank down deep in the mire of "logical consequences." To the disgust of nine-tenths of the Members of the House, he openly opposed the bill on the ground that it interfered with the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He insisted that there was no instance on record in which Congress had ever enacted a special penal code for a specific crime in any Territory, and he said the bill under consideration, if it should become a law, could never be executed —in short, his argument amounted to the assertion that as the people there were *friendly* to polygamy, their police regulations would be friendly, and it would be useless to try to execute *unfriendly* laws there. The only way to get polygamy out of the Territory, he thought, was to divide it into two territories, the one to be styled Nevada, and the other Jeffersonia; and he contended that as the miners of Pike's Peak on the one side, and the people of California on the other, being *unfriendly* to the domestic institution, mingled among the Mormons, they would eventually extirpate polygamy by the gradual establishment of *unfriendly* laws.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, took the floor at the conclusion of McClernard's speech, and proceeded in an able manner to an exposition of the sophistries of the Squatter Sovereignty philosophy. He was listened to with great attention, as is always the case when he speaks. He materially impeached the main part of McClernand's testimony, by proving that on several occasions Congress had made and punished penal offences in territories. His remarks took rather a wide range and he improved the occasion to repel the charge made by Douglas and his followers that their interpretation of the doctrine of non-intervention was that maintained by all its advocates prior to 1858. He quoted from speeches made in 1842 by Calhoun, Hunter, Butler, Berrien, Westcott and other Southern statesmen to show that while they advocating non-intervention, they nevertheless insisted on the right of Congressional protection to slavery in the territories. He cited Douglas's vote in favor of the repeal of the territorial laws of Kansas upon the assumption of the power of Congress to control the legislation of a territory after having conferred upon it an organic act, and made out a pretty strong case against the Squatterites. Lamar's undoubtedly the best debater among the Calhounites, though not so clear, and deep a reasoner as Curry. His speech to-day was one of his best efforts.

Noell, of Missouri, followed. Noell is an interesting character. He is *sui generis*. He is emphatically a trimmer, and yet he trims in a way peculiarly his own and entirely original. He trims by theories. His theory for disposing of the Polygamy question I have previously unfolded to you. Any attempt to argue it in a speech to-day that is worthy of emanating from a brain so profound as his—an idea, by the way, eminently Democratic, and which we may yet look to see incorporated in the Democratic creed. "If," said he, "any of our States tolerated polygamy, and one of its citizens should go into the territories on behalf of slaves, he *would be entitled to protection to the enjoyment there of his marriage relations.*" You see he but followed Dred Scottism with the same faithfulness that McClernand did Squatterism—both landed in the quagmire of Sodom-and-Gomorrah-ism. Reagan, of Texas, whose brain consists of about the same quality of substance and of that of which Noell's is composed, made an issue with him upon this last point; and thereupon a little colloquy arose between these two legislative owls, which, in the twilight which ever envelopes their senses, lost the thread of the issue between them, and found themselves agreeing upon a point neither of them had made.

Common-sense Yallandigham, who, though an arrant demagogue, has the merit of some proper understanding of logical connection, followed Noell in defense of McClernand's position. There was nothing remarkable, however, in what he said.

Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, then took the floor and spun out his favorite theory, which may be denominated Squatter Sovereignty in the anti-slavery phase. It was the first time I had ever heard Thayer. He is certainly a man of great ability, and he has a happy faculty of saying what he thinks, and he has failed to appreciate the meaning of these words used in the connection they were by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

But our Chicago cotemporary has undertaken to define his position, which is this: If Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois say Seward cannot get their electoral votes, he should not receive the nomination. This is well enough. But by what authority does the PRESS AND TRIBUNE intimate that Wilmot, Stevens and other Pennsylvania have so decided? Not by the authority of those gentlemen themselves, most assuredly.

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE urges the nomination of Lincoln on the following reason: "The four northern districts are primarily for Seward, and the five southern ones for Bates." If this be true, then two-thirds of the Republicans in this State are for Seward and none for Lincoln as the first choice. Is it possible that a second choice can be stronger than a first? It might perhaps be true if Lincoln could unite two conflicting elements. But we do not believe such elements exist. We believe the people of Illinois are prepared to give a majority for either one of a half dozen candidates named, provided the PRESS AND TRIBUNE does not succeed in its efforts to convince them that Lincoln is the only possible man in the Union.

Now we do not deny that it may be policy to nominate Lincoln in case the Democrats nominate Douglas. Should they nominate any other man, it is our opinion that Seward will be the Republican nominee. And in this event Lincoln will probably be second on the ticket. If Lincoln was under all circumstances our first choice, we would not descend to "harsh" and "unkind" language against Seward or any other probable candidate, provided he were a genuine Republican. If we desire the nomination of Lincoln, let us not injure our best and "greatest Statesman," to insure success for him, but let him stand upon his own merits. Then if Seward should be made our standard-bearer, we will not be under the necessity of retracting false charges of radicalism and impracticability.

The Demi-Monde of America.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

If all the confessions of Miss Carstang's love affairs have been very numerous. She has had, according to the witnesses, flirations without number; and numerous intrigues not a few have fallen to her lot; she has broken several times affianced, but never wedded; and more than once detected in peculiarly perplexing predicaments with persons of the opposite sex. The array of evidence on the defendant's side must have been very strong to have overthrown Miss Carstang's case. Put twelve intelligent American citizens in a jury box. Further, before them a pretty woman in distress, and a rich man who has, as alleged, promised marriage and then basely deserted her when her things were all ready, and the intelligent jurymen, unless the facts are each as solid as a sixty-four pound shot, give the pretty woman swinging damages, and go home to their dinners with the proud consciousness of having done their duty to a lovely woman in difficulty, and to a man who, the statement of the jury in the first trial of the Carstang suit; but the panel for the second examination of the affair has been obdurate. The jurors evidently believe, from the testimony, that the plaintiff belongs to what is politely known as the *demi-monde*, a French term for a class of women very well known abroad, and not altogether a stranger in some circles in the United States. The best definition of the *demi monde* woman extant is given in the play of M. Dumas *fils*, by the famous comparison of the peaches: the fruit as it is exposed to view in the basket looks all alike, but here and there you may find a specimen with a suspicious spot under the skin—not a large spot, but still a spot. The unsound peaches represent the *demi-monde* women, who are clever, handsome, well bred, cultivated, agreeable and so on—but they have the taint. The *demi-monde* woman has no affections—she has only appetites; she has no heart—only a sort of air pump; her rule of life is founded upon interest tables. The question of money is the only vital matter with her. She is a gambler, and her game varies according to the circumstances and surroundings of her victims. The *demi-monde* woman may be found oftentimes at the tables or in the *salons* of very respectable, not unfrequently she has a pew in a fashionable church, and stands to her religious duties with rigid regularity. The *demi-monde* woman lives everywhere. She has grown a social appearance out of French novels, and the hotel or boarding house system, which has deprived at least two-thirds of the dark and lowering future. Mr. Curry talks of marrying slavery into any and every part of the Southern, of anything like a home. Many young women are brought up to the belief that they have only to know how to dress, dine, dance and flirt so as to win a rich husband. They lay plans accordingly; if they land their fish and it turns out badly, they hoist their colors and take out letters of marque.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that the vexed question as to the proper pronunciation of the word "inquiry" was settled yesterday in the Senate, in a manner approaching in dignity almost to legislative enactment. Mr. Hale, in offering his resolution in regard to the capture of the Mexican vessels, said it was a resolution of "*inquiry*," placing the accent upon the first syllable, as is the habit of some Senators. Upon this, Mr. Brown, who sits next to Mr. Hale, said, sufficiently loud for his friend to hear, "it was an '*inquiry*'" emphasizing the accent differently from Mr. Hale. Mr. Hale, who still spoke his first sentence, replied, "I said '*inquiry*,' and I say '*inquiry*' still." Mr. Brown, who still spoke his first sentence, replied, "I said '*inquiry*,' and I say '*inquiry*' still."

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☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 109 Lake street, and examine those unique productions of art. No scrutiny can detect them from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Co-Partnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by its limitation, and by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson.

JOHN B. WRIGHT,
JOHNATHAN GILLETT,
LEVI RAWSON.

New York, March 31, 1860.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business at the late office of Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front street.

JOHN B. WRIGHT,
LEVI RAWSON.

New York, March 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the business of Alcohol Distilling and Rectifying, under the name firm of Corl, Fabian & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CORL,
ROBT. FABIAN,
ROWLAND ELLIS.

Chicago, April 4th, 1860. ap5-c5 2t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a

WHOLESALE GROCERY
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

Under the firm name of Norton, Robb & Co., and have taken the Store No 16 River street.

HORACE NORTON,
CHAS. ROBB,
H. E. NORTON.

Chicago, April 1, 1860. ap5-b672-1m

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Collins, Brown & Burgie, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of J. P. Brown. Collins and Burgie being only authorized to settle all outstanding claims of the late firm.

J. L. COLLINS,
JOHN P. BROWN,
H. C. BURGIE.

Chicago, March 7, 1860.

The undersigned will continue to carry on the Foundry business at the old stand, cor. Van Buren and Jefferson sts.

COLLINS & BURGIE.

Paper Hangings.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
OF THE
LADIES
IS CALLED TO
THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

The male portion of humanity are just now agitating the Irrepressible Conflict on the question of the Presidency, but the Ladies (the most important part of society) are just now agitating the question of where and how they can get their houses made attractive and pleasant appearance, so as to welcome the host of friends and strangers who propose to visit our city.

It is of the "irrepressible" question of house-cleaning, is to make the walls new and cheerful; that can only be done by papering, and the question these hard times, where can the cheapest and best be purchased—and yet best—and where are the workmen the most competent? All our old citizens are well aware that the only reliable place is at

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But for the benefit of all new comers, we would advise them to call at this old and well-known stand where they are doing out a large and choice stock of the most desirable and goods to be found in the city, not old shop worn goods that have grown gray and venerable on the shelves of illustrious relatives in other cities, and palmed off as new and fresh goods in this market, but first class goods "warranted superior every way" to any other stock in the West, at selling at prices far below those of any other house. The work from this house is always warranted to give satisfaction so that it has become quite proverbial among all our well informed house-keepers that at FAXON'S is the place to get a kind of work done. He invites the public to just call in examine before purchasing elsewhere, and he will be pleased to give them one of the best bargains of the season.

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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860

Napoleon III. in Italy.

Elizabeth Barret Browning has just published a book of Poems of which the title of the longest and most important is entitled NAPOLEON III. IN ITALY. We make the following extracts:

I.

Emperor, Emperor!
From the centre to the shore,
From the Seine back to the Rhine,
Stood eight millions up and swore
By their manhood's right divine
So to elect and legislate,
This man should renew the line
Broken in a strain of fate
And leagued kings at Waterloo,
When the people's hands let go.
Emperor!
Evermore.

II.

With a universal shout
They took the old regalia out
From an open grave that day;
From a grave that would not close,
Where the First Napoleon lay
Expectant in repose,
As still as Merlin, with his conquering face
Turned up in its unquenchable appeal
To men and heroes of the advancing race,
Prepared to set the seal
Of what has been on what shall be.
Emperor
Evermore.

III.

The thinkers stood aside
To let the nation act.
Some hated the new-constituted fact
Of empire, as pride treading on their pride.
Some quailed, lest what was poisonous in the past
Should graft itself in that Druidic bough
On this green now.
Some cursed, because at last
The open heavens to which they had looked in vain
For many a golden fall of marvelous rain
Were closed in brass; and some
Wept on because a gone thing could not come;
And some were silent, doubting all things for
That popular conviction,—evermore
Emperor.

IV.

That day I did not hate,
Nor doubt, nor quail, nor curse,
I, reverencing the people, did not bate
My reverence of their deed and oracle,
Nor vainly prate
Of better and of worse
Against the great conclusion of their will.
And yet, O voice and verse,
Which God set in me to acclaim and sing
Conviction, exaltation, aspiration,
We gave no music to the patent thing,
Nor spared a holy rhythm to throb and swim
About the name of him
Translated to the sphere of domination
By democratic passion!
I was not used, at least,
Nor can be, now or then,
To stroke the ermine beast
On any kind of throne,
(Though builded by a nation for its own,)
And swell the surging choir for kings of men—
"Emperor
Evermore."

V.

But now, Napoleon, now
That, *leaving far behind the purple throng*
Of vulgar monarchs, thou
Tread'st higher in thy deed
Than stair of throne can lead,
To help in the hour of wrong
The broken hearts of nations to be strong,—
Now, lifted as thou art
To the level of pure song,
We stand to meet thee on these Alpine snows!
And while the palpitating peaks break out
Ecstatic from somnambular repose
With answers to the presence and the shout,
We, poets of the people, who take part
With elemental justice, natural right,
Join in our echoes also, nor refrain.
We meet thee, O NAPOLEON, at this height
At last, and find thee great enough to praise.
Receive the poet's chrism, which smells beyond
The priest's, and pass thy ways;—
An English poet warns thee to maintain
God's word, not England's;—let his truth be true
And all men liars! with his truth respond
To all men's lie. Exalt the sword and smite
On that long anvil of the Apennine
Where Austria forged the Italian chain in view
Of seven consenting nations, sparks of fine
Admonitory light,
Till men's eyes wink before convictions new,
Flash in God's justice to the world's amaze,
Sublime deliverer!—after many days
Found worthy of the deed thou art come to do—
Emperor
Evermore.

The following is in allusion to the triumphant entrance of Napoleon into Milan, after Magenta, by the side of Victor Emmanuel:

XII.

Ay, it is he,
Who rides at the King's right hand!
Leave room to his horse and draw to the side,
Nor press too near in the ecstasy
Of a newly-delivered impassioned land:
He is moved, you see,
He who has done it all.
They call it a cold, stern face;
But this is Italy
Who rises up to her place!
For this he fought in his youth,
Of this he dreamed in the past;
The lines of the resolute mouth
Tremble a little at last.
Cry, he has done it all!
"Emperor
Evermore."

XIII.

It is not strange that he did it,
Though the deed may seem to strain
To the wonderful, unpermitted,
For such as lead and reign.
But he is strange, this man:
The people's instinct found him
(A wind in the dark that ran
Through a chink where was no door,)
And elected him and crowned him
Emperor
Evermore.

XIV.

Autocrat? let them scoff,
Who fail to comprehend
That a ruler incarnate of
The people, must transcend
All common king-born kings.
These subterranean springs,
A sudden outlet winning,
Have special virtues to spend.
The people's blood runs through him,
Dilates from head to foot,
Creates him absolute,
And from this great beginning
Evokes a greater end
To justify and renew him—
Emperor
Evermore.

XV.

What! did any mountain
That God or the people (think)
Could make a marvel in vain?
Out of the water-jar there,
Draw wine that none could drink?
Is this a man like the rest,
This miracle, made unaware
By a rapture of popular air,
And caught to the place that was best?
You think he could barter and cheat
As vulgar diplomats use,
With the people's heart in his breast?
Prate a lie into shape
Lest truth should cumber the road;
Play at the fast and loose
Till the world is strangled with tape;
Maim the soul's complete
To fit the hole of a toad;
And filch the dogman's meat
To feed the offspring of God?

XVI.

Nay, but he, this wonder,
He cannot palter or prate,
Though many around him and under,
With intellects trained to the curve,
Distrust him in spirit and nerve
Because his meaning is straight.
Measure him ere he depart
With those who have governed and led;
Larger so much by the heart,
Larger so much by the head.

XVIII.

He will not swagger nor boast
Of his country's meeds, in a tone
Missuiting a great man most
If such should speak of his own;
Nor will he act, on her side,
From motives baser, indeed,
Than a man of a noble pride
Can avow for himself at need;
Never, for lucre or laurels,
Or custom, though such should be rife,
Adapting the smaller morals
To measure the larger life.
He, though the merchants persuade
And the soldiers are eager for strife,
Finds not his country in quarrels
Only to find her in trade,—
While still he accords her such honor
As never to flinch for her sake
Where men put service upon her,
Found heavy to undertake
And scarcely like to be paid:
Believing a nation may act
Unselfishly—shiver a lance
(As the least of her sons may, in fact,)
And not for a cause of finance.
Emperor
Evermore.

The New Sensation Preacher—The Rev. H. Grattan Guinness.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, April 3d.]

Much assiduity has been lately expended in advertising the public of the arrival from Ireland of the Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, and his commencement of religious ministrations in a New York pulpit. By means of the distribution of hundreds of printed circulars, and a liberal employment of the advertising columns of the daily Press, the intelligence has been so persistently disseminated that the public ear has been induced to listen. The church of the Rev. Dr. Burchard, in Thirteenth street, has, for the past three weeks, been nightly crowded with anxious throngs to hear the sermons of the new Irish preacher. So much has been said of the reverend gentleman in private circles and in the public journals that a description of the man and the oratorical means by which he has set so large a part of this irrepressible metropolis in a blaze of excitement will, perhaps, be interesting.

In person, Mr. Guinness is not remarkable. He is of medium hight, good figure, and broad shoulders. The astonishing powers of mind claimed for him, have given no characteristic impress to his face, which does not seem specially attractive. His eyes are dark; his nose large, with a disposition to turn up; his lips rather thick and heavy; and his forehead rather unusually broad and high. His hair is dark, with a slight tendency to curl, and is worn long and brushed behind the ears. He is semi-bearded—a crisp, close-cut whisker, extending from the ear to the point of the chin and joining the beard, which protects the throat. His hands are large. He wears the customary clerical dress—a suit of black, with the orthodox white neckcloth. Mr. Guinness assists the choir, joining in the singing with some degree of earnestness, at the same time closing his eyes, throwing back his head in an attitude of ecstacy, and slightly swaying his body in time to the music. He then read a chapter from the New Testament, making frequent pauses to explain and comment on the various texts. He accompanied the reading with many motions of the head, bowings, shakings, and emphatic tremblings. His jestures are for the most part made with the hands rather than with the arms. The hands are constantly in motion; sometimes the fists are closed, sometimes the fingers are spread, occasionally the whole hand is poised in a perpendicular position on the book before him, the extreme tip of his fingers only touching the page. In making a prayer, he first delicately places the tips of his fingers against each other, then he clasps them with increasing fervor, till finally he extends his arms at length above his head—those restless hands are never quiet.

In his utterance the slightest taste of the brogue is occasionally perceptible, the Irish lingual peculiarities being noticeable in such words as "hivenly," "iverlasting," and some others. Beside these, he has a peculiar pronunciation of certain other words, such as "heah," "feah," "wahds," "togethah," for here, fear, words, together. In manner of delivery, Mr. Guinness is singularly quiet, and he might even be thought monotonous. His voice is generally raised to a falsetto, but occasionally passes into an intonation of a plaintive pathos. As in elocution, so in diction, he possesses few rhetorical graces. His language is simple, and free from pretentious flight, and his most noticeable characteristic is a constant iteration of phrases expressive of some axiom of religious faith. The doctrines which he teaches are, of course, in general terms, those known as Calvinistic, orthodox and evangelic; and his most frequent appeal to his hearers is drawn from the awful punishment of the wicked, and the blessed condition of the regenerate in the future world. As a specimen of his manner in this respect, we quote the following sentences from the conclusion of Friday night's sermon:

"The greater part of mankind shall never be converted; the greater part of mankind shall never be saved; the greater part of mankind shall never be turned to God; the greater part of mankind are surely in the direct road to hell. I firmly believe all this."

On that evening, there were none of the usual features of revival meetings. No extraordinary excitement seemed to prevail in the audience; there was no anxious seat, no spasms of agonized grief, no overpowering conviction of sin, no declaration of miraculous conversion. The audience, after a quiet and decent attention to the sermon, went peacefully and calmly from the church.

The Turf.

We have now a settled prospect of a more brilliant opening of the trotting season than ever before took place. Ethan Allen—hitherto known as the fastest trotting stallion in the world—is matched against George N. Patchen, the trotting stallion formerly owned at Bordentown, New Jersey who last summer on several occasions showed a lightning gait on the Long Island tracks.

The first race is set down for May 16, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness; the second May 23, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons; the third, May 30, two mile heats, to harness, best 3 in 5.

All the races are conditional on a good day and a good track; if not, then the next good day and good track. All are for $1,000 a side, half forfeit; to begin at 3½ P. M., and to be a week apart, so that if the first one is postponed, the rest will necessarily be also.

The track is not yet determined upon; the owner of Patchen pays $50 for the choice of track, and will very probably fix upon the Fashion course, as this is now considered favorable to quick time. The selection is to be made by the 1st of May.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Hard Case.

The following paper, which has been circulating in Washington, tells its own story:

"The wife of Samuel Marshall, a colored woman of excellent character, and of unusual usefulness as a house servant, was sold by her owner, Mr. Hall, on Monday, the 19th ult., and purchased by a trader named Shecklet, who has her now in the slave pen, and will take her from her husband and children on Saturday next, unless she is purchased from him for $800 before that time. She has been Sam's loyal wife for twenty years, and is the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are living. Her husband is himself one of the most upright and trustworthy persons, and his distress and the distress of his children may be well conceived. This is a case that appeals to all men who have hearts and souls, and it is hoped that no one will refuse to aid in the good work of restoring a wife to her husband and a mother to her children."

J. W. Forney	$50	J. J. McElhone, Phila.	$10
John Hickman	0	James B. Sheridan, do	10
C. R. Train	20	George W. Pearce	10
Thaddeus Stevens	20	G. B. Cockran	10
John B. Haskin	20	John Hutchins	10
C. F. Adams	20	Wm. Stewart	10
Simon Cameron	25	J. Buffinton	10
George Briggs	20	H. E. Royce	10
Marcus J. Parrott	20	John F. Potter	10
Alexander H. Rice	10	John O'Brien, Phila	10
E. G. Spaulding	10	Samuel C. Perkins, do	10
Augustus Frank	5	A. Burlingame	5
J. F. Farnsworth	5	S. P. Hanscom	5
John A. Bingham	5	F. W. Lander	5
Washburn, Jr.	5	C. B. Sedgwick	5
H. G. Blake	5	M. W. Tappan	5
John T. Coyle	25		

A Modern Hercules.

A letter from New Orleans to the St. Louis *Republican* relates the following incident:

A gambler known as Mountain Jack, performed an extraordinary feat of physical strength one night this week, in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, where a large number of the carnival revelers had assembled. A drunken fellow dressed in Indian costume, rode a horse into the bar-room and dismounted to take a drink, and, while at the bar, another drunken fellow climbed into the saddle. Mountain Jack, as his name indicates, is a giant in size, six feet seven inches high, finely proportioned, and possessed of enormous strength, even beyond his colossal proportions.

He was at the time on a spree, and although like most large men naturally good natured, is, when under the influence of liquor, perfectly wild, reckless, and untamable. A playful fancy seized him at the moment, and stooping over the horse, he placed his right arm round his belly just behind the forelegs, and lifted the animal off his legs, rider and all, and threw them heavily upon the floor, with a shock that jarred the whole house. On finding himself down, the horse refused to get up, and the giant again took hold of him and set him upon his pins, in order to release the bruised and helpless rider, who had fallen partly under the beast, and who considered himself lucky to escape without broken bones. Later in the day Jack got to throwing tumblers promiscuously, and was arrested by the united efforts of about twenty men.

Savage Assault by a Horse.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. John Short was returning from a funeral at Mount Royal Cemetery, in turning to leave the cemetery road the horse slipped and fell, the sleigh overturning at the same time. While Mr. Short was stooping down to release the horse from the harness, so as to enable him to get up, his foot slipped and he fell, when the animal savagely seized one of his legs, and, notwithstanding a long boot he had on, bit and gnawed it in a shocking manner. The horse, while holding the leg, shook it fiercely, similar to the way in which a terrier dog shakes a rat. He put his hand in the horse's mouth to get hold of his tongue, to make him let go his hold, but to no purpose. The cries of Mr. Short soon brought some persons to his assistance; but, though the horse was kicked and beaten severely about the head, he would not let go his hold of the leg; and he was only finally compelled to doso by repeated strokes on the forehead from the heavy handle of the whip of a carter, who had just driven up, which made him unconscious. Dr. Godfrey was early in attendance and dressed the wounds. We are happy to say there are no bones broken, and that the accident will not be a serious one, so that his confinement will be but for a few days. —*Montreal Pilot, March 13th.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. William Enston of Charleston, S. C., who died recently, was worth from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. He leaves all the income of his estate, real and personal, to his widow, having no heirs, charged, however, with the payment of certain bequests and annuities to relatives. After the life interest of the widow, and the reversion or lapse of the several charges mentioned, the whole estate is given in trust to the city of Charleston, for the establishment and support of a retreat for aged indigence, under certain conditions, one of which is the building of cottages for the use of the poor, free of expense.

INEBRIATES.—The Baltimore *Exchange* states that, under the title of an act to incorporate an Inebriate Asylum in Baltimore, the Legislature of Maryland has given power to the courts, on petition, (of *anybody*, according to our information,) to take the same custody of the persons and property of inebriates as if they were lunatics, and appoint commissioners, etc.

—We are told that the nomination of Gen. Joe Lane at Charleston, is urged mainly by the holders of the Oregon war debt, who have bought up the scrip at ten cents on the dollar. It is stated in the *Leader* that "as the alleged debt amounts to more than $6,000,000, and as Gen. Lane, if elected President, would of course favor its payment, we have here an inducement of very solid proportions for the support of that candidate, and the expenditure of a large sum of money to secure his nomination. In other words, should Lane be elected, these speculators would receive $6,000,000 for a debt bought up for $600,000.

SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT.—A letter from Ransom, Mich., of March 12, says:

The Rev. J. J. Andridge, of this place, last week took a load of grain to mill, and was detained till late in the night, being eight miles from home, and also with his children. He was importuned to stay all night, but he informed them that it was continually impressed on his mind that he must go home, and he did so, notwithstanding the urging of his children to the contrary. He arrived at home about one o'clock at night, and just in time to save his house from being burned up, and probably his wife and children with it. His family were all asleep, and his wife, when awakened, felt that smarting of the throat that precedes suffocation. The fire was caused by a firebrand falling on the floor, which had burned a large hole in it.

—There is an amusing story of a Chinese Barnum, who got hold of an American Daniel Lambert, whom he entertained most hospitably. For some days Jonathan was the observed of all observers. Endless crowds of visiters appeared to do him honor, so much so that these well-attended levees became a great nuisance. The American ultimately found that his host had been making a good thing of him, as he had been exhibited for payment to the crowds of staring Celestials, who were supposed to be simply doing him honor.

☞ The leading men in the oyster business in Baltimore assert that there are more oysters in Chesapeake Bay at present than there were twenty years ago, notwithstanding millions upon millions of bushels have been removed. They say that dredging for oysters in deep water scatters the beds over a greater extent, and is the only way by which the quantity in the long term can be increased. Taking up oysters with the tongs is more economical, in that it destroys fewer oysters, but it does not spread the supply, and ultimately exhausts the stock.

A SPLENDID ADVERTISEMENT.—City dailies sometimes afford splendid specimens of advertisements, which we always make mental note of. The one we have quoted below, however, rather surpasses anything we have ever seen in its suggestiveness; but to the advertisement, which is from the New York *Sun*:

For Sale Cheap.—A neatly fitted up liquor store in the Seventh Ward, underneath two double houses containing 48 families, all Irish. For particulars, apply on the premises 614½ Water street.

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.—It was a noble and beautiful answer of our Queen, says the *British Workman*, that she gave to an African Prince, who sent an embassage, with costly presents, and asked her in return to tell him the *secret* of England's greatness and England's glory; and our beloved Queen sent him, not the number of her fleet, not the number of her armies, not the account of her boundless merchandise, not the details of her inexhaustible wealth. She did not like Hezekiah, in an evil hour, show the ambassador her diamonds and her rich ornaments, but handing him a beautifully-bound copy of the Bible, she said: "Tell the Prince that this is the secret of England's greatness."

EFFICACY OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.—The Levant *Herald*, an English paper published at Constantinople, says:

"We risk nobody's contradiction in affirming that the American missionaries have done more to advance civilization and pure religion throughout Turkey than all the other agencies, diplomatic or missionary, which European policy or propagandism has ever set to work upon the country."

A Frenchman, who had traveled a good deal in the United States, being asked how he liked the country, answered: "O I like ze contree ver mooch; mais il est ver fonny. In my contree zere is von religion and great many soup; mais in zis countree zere is onlee von soup and ver many religion. *C'est Drole.*

Insurance.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Fourteenth Annual Statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the year ending Jan. 31st, 1860.

Balance per statement 31st January, 1859		$3,090,323.67
Amount received for premiums during the year	$731,317.11	
Amount received for interest during the year	239,304.79	
Total receipts for the year	$946,621.90	
Deduct paid salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, rent, taxes, &c.	$20,387.30	
Deduct paid commissions to agents	42,674.19	
Deduct paid losses on 99 policies, including $67,709 losses of previous years	253,973.33	$376,081.65	$620,540.24
		$3,621,263.71
Deduct paid dividends during the year	$199,760.00	
Deduct for surrendered policies	7,776.46	
Deduct for dividends on canceled policies	38,957.00	
Deduct for notes on canceled policies	5,061.38	$251,261.84
Net balance 31st January, 1860		$3,370,001.87

ASSETS.

Bond and Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	$1,996,789.92
Loans on Mortgage Bonds	31,645.14
Bank Stock Loans	45,174.00
Bank and Railroad Stock	47,965.00
Mortgage Bonds	41,650.00
Cash deposit in Bank	70,761.52
Premium notes bearing 6 per cent. interest	1,129,884.43
Premiums in the hands of agents and intransit	16,849.16
Total assets	$3,370,001.87

The Directors have declared a dividend to the holders of Life Policies of 50 per cent.

In submitting the above report to the citizens of Chicago, attention is called to the fact that TWO MILLION, TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND, SIXTY-ONE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-SEVEN CENTS, have been paid to the representatives of deceased members since 1846, while the Accumulated Fund now amounts to $3,370,001.87, and the income at the same time reaches nearly one million dollars per annum. The amount of insurance effected during the past year is $4,486,160.60, a fact to which we have much satisfaction in drawing attention, considering the active competition carried on for business in all quarters. In submitting this report, we have the satisfaction of again claiming for the Connecticut Mutual, the highest place in public favor, whether the claim be based on the extent of business, which for many years it has transacted, or on the liberality of its dealings with the public, for it has not followed but led, in the improvement of Life Insurance, again declaring FIFTY PER CENT. dividend, and a "Connecticut Mutual" Policy may be truly said to be a contract affording the most perfect security, on the most liberal terms, protecting those dependent upon the husband or father in the fullest degree against poverty, when their support is removed by death. In calling attention to this subject, it is right to observe that the business of this Company is confined to the Northern States, where epidemics rarely prevail, a fact not to be lost sight of in comparing the amount of its business with that of other institutions. The business of the Company is of the best class.

It is hoped that the amount of business transacted during the present year will exceed that of the Company's business heretofore, and all who are insured in its Company are mutually interested in its success and may do much in furthering the noble progress it has achieved, and many a family will in years to come have reason to feel thankful to those who influenced their husbands and fathers to avail themselves of the advantages of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agents,
ap3b980 10t N. W. cor. Lake and Lasalle Sts., Chicago.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.,
January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000.00
SURPLUS	182,325.91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and in Bank		$57,379.92
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,131.38
Real Estate unencumbered		6,500.00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		35,300.00
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock		46,800.00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,100.00
	Par Val.	Mk't V.
50 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	135,700	140,762
Hartford "	100,000	111,175
Waterbury "	11,000	11,360
Stafford "	400	412
Holyoke Water Pr Co's Stocks	10,000	10,185
New Britain water Bonds	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,000
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments		5,471
Total Assets		$582,325.91
Total Liabilities . . .		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as the rules of the Company will permit, and to be secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western states may be addressed.
ap2-60-1y

PARTICIPATING INSURANCE AGENCY OF
MASON & COMPANY.

STATEMENT and Condition of the SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York:

1st. The name of the Company is the Security Fire Insurance Company, located in the City of New York.
2d. The amount of its Capital Stock is..................$500,000
3d. " " " paid up is..............500,000

ASSETS.

1st. Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents and other persons	$18,216.38
2d. Real Estate	
3d. Bonds owned by the Company	21,234.00
4th. Debts due the Company, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate	508,650.00
5th. Debts secured by Stocks on loans on called Market value $1,480.00	15,550.00
6th. Debts for Premiums	8,202.17
9th. All other Securities	11,489.75
Total Assets	$573,382.65

LIABILITIES.

8th. Losses unadjusted	$9,000.00
Total Liabilities	$9,000.00

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Springfield, February 13th, 1860. }

WHEREAS, The Security Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. F. Mason, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. F. Mason is authorized as an agent for the said Company to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty one, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1860.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

MASON & CO., Agents,
mh12-b784-1m No. 8 Clark street.

HOPE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Cash Capital $150,000.

All paid in and securely invested. This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms. Apply to HAVEN & HERRICK, Agents, 93 Lake street, Chicago. fe18'60 1y

PUZZLE!

PPREAPSEVERYONE
WHOISPASSINGNEAR THECORNEROFLAKE
ANDCLARKSTREETSISNOTAWARETHATAT
PARKSNO124LAKESTREETTHEREISANELEGANTL
... [illegible]

SOLUTION.

Perhaps every one who is passing near the corner of Lake and Clark streets, is not aware that at PARK'S, NO. 124 LAKE STREET, there is an elegantly fitted up establishment, fitted with every variety of the finest Toilet and Fancy Goods in the Western Market. There is no place in the city, where such a fine display of rich good may be seen, as at the aforesaid "BAZAAR OF FANCY." We have been shown through the House, and the system of doing business has been demonstrated in such a satisfactory manner that we cannot refrain from giving public notice to strangers and citizens that the "BAZAAR" is THE place to find an endless variety of fine Toilet articles, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc., etc.

HOUSE DRAINS NOTICE.—
SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., April 2d, 1860.—The following order was passed at a regular meeting of the Board to day:

ORDERED, That hereafter all private drains connecting with the sewers shall be laid by persons licensed by this board, as hereinafter provided, or by its authorized agents. The applicant for license shall, together with two reputable citizens, known to at least two members of the Board, sign a bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, to execute the work in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and in all respects agreeably to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by this board, and to keep the same in good repair, and hold the proprietors of the lots on which the drains may be laid and this Board harmless from all damage arising from any imperfection or carelessness of workmanship, for the space of two years, after the execution of the same.

ORDERED, That notice of the adoption of this regulation be published in the city newspapers.
By order of the Board,
J. D. WEBSTER,
ap5b981 1m Acting Commissioner.

WILDER'S PATENT CLAPBOARD & PLANING MACHINE.
J. B. TARR has the pleasure of announcing that he is now dressing Lumber with Wilder's Patent Siding and Planing Machine. These machines are superior to any other ever invented, as they will do better and more work, and made by this machine only. He would invite all that want their work done in a workmanlike manner to give him a call, as he has the exclusive right of this machine in Chicago. Mill on Canal street, near the C. B. & Q. R. crossing, Chicago Illinois.
Machines are manufactured by H. R. Johnson & Co., Detroit, Michigan. Letters addressed to them for machines or right will receive prompt attention. mh28x1m

MASSASOIT HOUSE,
FOOT OF SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Only fifty feet from the Great Central Depot of Burlington and Quincy, Hannibal and St. Jo, Illinois Central, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Michigan Central, Cairo and St. Louis, Cincinnati.

BY K. WINNE.

This house is now under the management of K. Winne, well known as former proprietor of the Neil House, Columbus, and Winne House, Cincinnati, and will be sustained in all respects as a first-class house, at the low rate of $1.50 per day. Baggage taken to and from the depot free of charge. mh28b911m

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—
No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers. P. O. Box 3264.
J. C. MITCHELL,
77 Kinzie st at Corner State st and Archer Road.
8-b673-1y

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., at the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
HIRAM WHEELER

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
300,000 Brick,
225,000 feet Dressed Flooring,
100,000 feet Clear Dressed Siding.
Apply at ABBOTT'S Agency, 134 South Clark street, up stairs.

SAFES—SAFES—SAFES!
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
Closing out sale of Davidson's Celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. The subscriber wishing to close out his agency, will sell off the above Safes, until the first of May, at cost.
A. QUACKENBOSS, Agent,
56 South Wells-st., Chicago.

RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL,
FOR CONSUMPTION.

Insurance.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Surplus.........$359,746.70.

OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, Pres't.
E. P. ROSS, Vice Pres't.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y.
Curtis L. North,
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.
mh16'60 1y

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.—
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$68,283.11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	62,480.00
Cash loaned on call	29,035.00
Bills receivable for losses, amply secured	13,245.00
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value)	15,000.00
2400 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, Mk't Val.	260,248.00
2500 " " New York "	277,325.00
800 " " Boston "	107,565.00
400 " " St. Louis "	40,000.00
R. R. and other Stock	16,780.00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents.	36,000.00
State Stock, (Tenn., Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents.	56,663.00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin	2,140.00
Total Assets	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	56,839.85

Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy holders will admit.

HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
fe17b632ly1'60 S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark-sts.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus.............$385,341.71

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.............$330,000.00

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.............$268,146.00

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus.............$174,676.44

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus.............$248,049.32

MARINE INSURANCE.
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets.............$1,005,966.89

LIFE INSURANCE.
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Total Assets.............$1,400,083.39

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,
AGENTS,
188.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........188
fe9'60 1y

WESTERN WORLD INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
PAID IN CAPITAL $250,000.
Offices Nos. 142 and 144 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
O. Kendall, Geo. H. Hazelton, Amzi Benedict, L. B. Church, Chas. H. Abbott, GEO. H. HAZELTON, Pres. CHAS. H. ABBOTT, Treasurer. ap8-1y-d871

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $300,000.
Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NORWICH, CONN.
Paid up Capital, $151,636.23.
INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block. oc25-b905

MASON & CO'S
Insurance Agency,
NO. 8
CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
mh5-2mx

FIRE, MARINE,
—AND—
LIFE INSURANCE
COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of the General Insurance Agency business under the firm of

Miller & Willmarth,

Will represent the following Companies.

Office No. 150 South Water Street,
DOLE'S BUILDING.

HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.............$1,455,396.00

PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.............$304,457.72

NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.............$304,656.00

LORILLARD FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.............$264,408.54

WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus.............$472,404.00

MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.............$176,822.80

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.............$220,000.00

CONWAY FIRE INS. CO.,
OF CONWAY, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.............$255,318.00

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.............$324,362.00

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.............$1,000,000.00

MILLER & WILLMARTH, AGENTS.
T. L. MILLER. [fe18-1y] E. S. WILLMARTH.

INSURANCE AGENCY
—OF—
MASON & COMPANY.

STATEMENT of the condition of the GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York,

1st. The name of the Company is the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, located in the city of New York.
2d. The amount of Capital Stock is...............$200,000.00
3d. " " paid up is...............200,000.00

ASSETS.

1st. Cash on hand, or in the hands of Agents or other persons	2,807.80
2d. Real Estate unincumbered	none.
3d. & 4th. Debts due the Company, secured by Bond and Mortgage, worth double the am't of Mortgages	201,550.00
5th. Debts secured by Stocks—value $32,000—amount loaned	17,450.00
6th. Debts due for premiums	625.16
7th. All other securities	9,878.49
Total Assets of the Company	$232,361.45

LIABILITIES.

8th. Losses resisted	$2,500.00
Total Liabilities	$2,500.00

ROBERT BAGE, President.
F. W. MACY, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Springfield, Feb. 13, 1860. }

WHEREAS, The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. F. Mason and H. F. Brayton, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. F. Mason and H. F. Brayton is authorized as agents for the said Company to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1860. JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor P. A.

MASON & CO., Agents,
mh12b785 1m No. 8 Clark Street.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819 – – – – – Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000.00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100.00
	Par Va.	M'k't Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000.00	232,350.00
State Stocks, &c.	344,850.00	354,955.00
City Stocks, &c.	113,000.00	113,460.00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	50,000.00	32,164.00
Mortgage Bonds	52,000.00	52,000.00
Real Estate, unincumbered		74,000.00
Miscellaneous Items		37,789.96
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		394,746.36
		$2,194,100.02

Claims unadjusted and not due.........$175,502.86

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
7-13-1y No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Assets Jan. 1, 1860..........$236,841.63
Insurance Against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago,
Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE Company, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office. Authorized Capital, $500,000! Paid in and secured, $175,000. Directors—J. P. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. O. Wilbur, A. Edwards, Hiram B. Smith, ... Treasurer, General Agent; JOHN K. ... President; LEWIS B. KUNDELL, City Surveyor; E. O. WILBUR, Secretary.
☞ Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance.
jc1-1y

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON,
Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.
18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18
SIGN OF THE SCISSORS.
Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK JEWETT........OLIVER S. BUTLER.

SPRING TRADE. - - - - 1860.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.

We are now receiving our stock for the Spring Trade, consisting of Boots, Brogans and Congress Gaiters for men; Ladies' pegged and sewed Boots and Buskins, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., with a full assortment for Misses, Boys and Children. We purchased our stock BEFORE THE RECENT STRIKE, at low prices, and we shall give good bargains to cash buyers and to prompt paying men.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
fe29b703d&w3m 28 Lake street.

1860......SPRING TRADE......1860.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

42 & 44 Lake Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A Very Large and Complete Stock,

Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES

At Wholesale,

42.......LAKE STREET.......44

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually

Large and Carefully Selected Stock,

Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas and Parasols.

42 & 44....Lake Street....42 & 44

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers,

Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.
mh19-b848-3m

G. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Dried Fruits and Fish.

16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18

CHICAGO.

mh17'60-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,

No. 46 Lake Street.

HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

And would invite the special attention of buyers to the

CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,

Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. apl1-1y-c756

We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
my5-1y-d168 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

THOS. S. DICKERSON,

IMPORTER OF

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,

WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,

TINNER'S STOCK

And Metals Generally.

BURCH'S IRON BUILDING,

45....Wabash Avenue....45

CHICAGO.

DRY GOODS!

J. M. STINE & CO.,

37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue,

(UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-rate assortment of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC,

Adapted to the Spring Trade.

Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to

Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers.

☞ Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city. mh10b776-3m

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

1860. —— 1860.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 56 Lake Street,

CHICAGO.

E. R. KELLOGG. [mh5-b679-3m] GEO. D. SEARS.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
[Successors to John H. Weber & Co.]
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
25.......Lake Street, Chicago.......25
Are receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which, for extent and variety, will be equal, if not superior to any in the West, and will be offered on favorable terms to Cash and Prompt Time Purchasers. fe18d&w2m'60 '60

1860 REMOVAL. 1860

H. W. Hunt & Co.,

Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of

NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,

(BURCH'S BLOCK,)

We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

We are also opening our stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, Ducks, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c.,

To which we invite the attention of the trade.
fe15'60 1y H. W. HUNT & CO.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS & SHOES.

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of the most Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

SHAWL BORDERS,

Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts,

Small Wares, Notions,

ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c.

Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH.

ADDISON GRAVES,

78.........LAKE STREET.........78

CASH JOBBING HOUSE.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

72 . . . Lake Street . . . 72

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Yankee Notions, Pedler's Goods,

Crockery, China, and Glass Ware,

INVITE MERCHANTS

To examine the most attractive stock in Chicago
fe9'60 1y

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Celebrated Copper Toe!

BOSTON, March 22, 1860.

To MESSRS. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentees before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours,

CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

60 . . Lake Street. . . 60

We own the exclusive right for the sale of

MITCHELLS PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,

for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.

We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturer whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name.

We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.

We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of over two hundred per cent.

We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent. paid by all other dealers.

We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union which we aim quality considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without Tips.

We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights.

That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of

MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS,

we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.
ap4b869 3m WADSWORTH & WELLS.

LELAND & MIXER,
231----South Water-st----231
PREMIUM HAMS!

They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.
P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO.
WINDSOR LELAND..........C. H. S. MIXER.

1860 - - - - - 1860
WOODEN WARE,
Willow Ware, Willows,
BROOM MAKER'S STOCK.

White, Stewart & White

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brooms,	Churns,
Twines,	Pails,
Cordage,	Matches,
Mats,	Pipes,
Brushes,	Measures,
Tubs,	Bowls,

CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS.

And every description of

House Furnishing Goods.

Which they offer unusually low for cash.
WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,
95 . . South Water-St., Chicago . . . 95
mh3b719 3m

Anno Domini...........................1860
Of American Independence........84.

Spring Announcement.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

30 LAKE STREET,

Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of

Known Brands of Goods,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN,"

warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,

On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices. fe10 '60 1y

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake Street,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery,

NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,

Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.
se5-1y

SPRING TRADE.—
1860.
Field, Benedict & Co.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of

Black and Col'd Broadcloths, all grades,
Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vestings,
Farmers and Mechanics Cassimeres,
Cottonades in great variety,
Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres,
Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks,
Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Bley Linens,
Tweeds, Satinetts, Corduroys, &c.

Also, a general stock of

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety. fe17-b696-3m

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
49 South Water Street,
Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices.
Printing paper of every size and best quality. oc7-b159

GARRISON'S
PREMIUM
LIQUID GLUE.

Medal Awarded at the U. S. Fair
OVER SPALDING'S GLUE.
BOTTLES TWICE AS LARGE
AT THE SAME PRICE.
BEST GLUE IN MARKET.
PUT UP NEATLY, BRUSH WITH EVERY BOTTLE.
Depot 108 Lake Street, Chicago.
ap6b963 6m P. O. BOX 3671.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1860.—Phillips W. Gates and ... Warner, Amadeus G. Warner, ... and David E. Parker vs. Samuel G. Burdick, Henry McAnley and Daniel H. ... Perkins.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel G. Burdick, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Samuel G. Burdick, that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the 8th day of October, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November, 1859, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Samuel G. Burdick, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said petitioners' petition, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Compl'ts Sol'rs.
March 31-b885 4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860. William H. Townsend vs. Thomas B. McKinstry, Lavina McKinstry his wife, Jonathan Clark, George P. Crocker, Samuel P. Slater and Robert Clark.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry his wife, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry, his wife, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said court, on the chancery side thereof, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required. Now unless you, the said Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of May, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk,
FRANK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs. mh31b914w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois. Circuit Court of Cook county.—In Chancery. Eunice Egert vs. Andrew Egert.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, will, on the nineteenth day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the west half of the southeast quarter of section thirteen (13), in township thirty-seven, (37) north of range thirteen, in said county of Cook. Terms of sale—one quarter cash, balance in three annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, March 29th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery.

George F. Winter vs. William M. Bowdoin, et. al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will on the Twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North Door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section number thirteen (13) in Township thirty nine (39), North of Range thirteen (13), East of the Third Principal Meridian, containing ten acres of land, more or less, in the County of Cook aforesaid. Said sale to be made in pursuance of an order of said Court.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, March 24, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Lyman Baird vs. James V. Z. Blaney, Potter Palmer, Norman B. Judd, David Keigh, Jonathan Burr, Lucius D. Olmsted, Edmund Aikin, Louis Freidman, John Sears, Jr., Comley Shoemaker, B. F. Harriet, Abram ... Covert, Alexander McDowell, Ezra B. McCagg, and "The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company."—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above cause on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will, on the twelfth (12th) day of April, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon said decree with interest and costs, situate in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit:—Lot one (1), in Block sixty-four (64), Lot nine (9), in Block eighty-one (81), and Lot nine (9), in Block eighty-two (82), all of said Lots and Blocks, situated, lying and being in Russell, Mather and Robert's Addition to the Town of Chicago.

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated Chicago, March 19th, 1860. mh19-845-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860.—Larkin S. Hodge and Warren Gilmore vs. Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John R. Palmer, deceased.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the second day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required. Now, unless you the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John R. Palmer, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of May, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'r. mh5-b780-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860.—Larkin S. Hodge and Warren Gilmore vs. Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John R. Palmer, deceased.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non-residence of Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the second day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required. Now, unless you the said Anna S. Palmer and Sarah E. Palmer, heirs and infant children of John R. Palmer, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of May, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1860. William H. Jenkins vs. Robert Merrill, Jr., Adeline Merrill, Potter Palmer, Andrew T. Sherman, John M. Kennedy, Jacob Fisher, James E. Misener, Worthington Trenor, John M. Hill, Peter Guyon, Guernsey F. Ross, Ezekiel Walker and Francis W. Miller.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Jacob Fisher, James E. Misener, Worthington Trenor, John M. Hill, Peter Guyon, Guernsey F. Ross, Ezekiel Walker and Francis W. Miller, eight of the defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants last above named that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of February, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March, 1860, as is by law required.

Now, unless the said non-resident defendants aforesaid, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June 1860, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
GOODWIN, LARNED & GOODWIN, Compl'ts Solicitors.
mh29b874w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The executors of the Estate of J. Barber will offer for sale at Public Auction at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago on the 16th day of May next, the following lots and description of property, being part of said estate, to-wit:

LOTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Sub Lot 1 of Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, Block 47 School Sec. 80x170 ft.
[illegible]
Lot 12, block 45, School Sec., subject to redemption for $3,000, 80x180 feet.
LOTS IN PERU, ILL.
Lots 1 and 8, in block 16. (The C. & R. I. Railroad has the right of way.)
LAND IN WINNEBAGO CO., ILL.
N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 20, Town 45, Range 2—80 acres.
LANDS IN TOWN & COUNTY OF OTTAWA, MICH.
All of Section 4, Town 7, Range 15.............640 Acres.
[illegible]
Also—Propeller I. Barber, (if not sold previously by private sale,) built in Cleveland, O., 1856. Length 135 28-100 feet; Measurement 262 41-95 tons.
TERMS—One half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and with satisfactory security.
S. LIND and S. S. SLATER,
fe16b667 td Executors.

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
$25 $35 AND $40.
L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED
Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.

WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 9¾ inches under the arm, set flat in the table, have the feed, straight needle, sew from two common spools, do the coarsest and finest work, no stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are simply installed. Either Machine will do

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather and Embroider.

They have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM at several Fairs. The $35 Machine, (Young's Patent) is equal in capacity to the $100 machines. Turns back on hinges without unbanding runs with high speed and very still. Made in Chicago. The $40 one (Taggart & Farr's patent) is stronger, and the giving great satisfaction. The $40 Manufacturing and Family Machine combined (Taggart & Farr's patent) is very large and convenient for sewing large garments, Quilting, &c., as well as capable of doing the finest Swiss Muslins. Either of these are easily learned from the printed directions.

Samples, Circulars and Cut sent on receipt of stamp.

We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL SEAMER AND GUAGE, adjusted to all thicknesses of cloth, and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells, and CAN BE EASILY ATTACHED TO ANY SEWING MACHINE.—Price 50.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.

☞ AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 133 Lake street, or address H. CORNELL & CO.
P. O. Box 3893 Chicago, Illinois.

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—
DENTISTS,
38......WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......38
Post Office Box 3828.
S. C. FULLER. [oc3-a607-1y] WM. ALBAUGH.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH
Dental Surgeons,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Sou. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box 2344.
my3-1y-158

W. W. ALLPORT
DENTIST.
Office and Residence, No. 58 Washington street.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.
WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF
JONES & WHITE,
(S. R. BINGHAM, MANAGER,)
102 . . Randolph Street . . 102

Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PORCELAIN TEETH,

(awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe,) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating instruments Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash.

CONCENTRATED
MINERAL WATER
FOR IMPROVING DRINKING & COOKING WATER

by giving it properties which good water requires to correct the Liver, &c. ... Druggist and Chemist, 160 Wells-st., Chicago.

GOOD BUILDING STONE
For sale at the
Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,
Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits. ja14-1

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, 1860.

There continues to be an active demand for Eastern exchange at 2 per cent. premium, and the market is firm at that figure; but there is no prospect of any advance at present, in view of the speedy commencement of shipments of produce by lake. Currency is in active demand; witness this supply. There is also another large amount of produce paper offering within the past two or three days, but our bankers, public and private, seem to have been well prepared to meet it.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD STATEMENT FOR MARCH.—The following is the statement of the financial department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for March:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold	1,879.12	for	$68,611.54
Acres internal Improvement lands sold	111.20	for	2,407.76
Acres free lands sold	273.50	for	4,749.39
Total acres sold during the month	2,263.82	for	$74,747.14
To which add 1 per cent on $3,000			300.00
Total of all			$75,047.79
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1860	4,777.41	for	$66,310.27
Acres sold since Feb. 1, 1851, inclusive	1,827,393.25	for	13,726,267.10
Total	1,832,170.66	for	$13,792,754.49
Quarter sixes bonds canceled			
Due bonds canceled	$91,000.00		
Coupon coupon bonds canceled	4,000.00		
Previous	1,761,000.00		$1,851,000.00
Total bonds canceled up to March 31, 1860			$1,903,000.00
Total receipts in March, 1860			$40,760.37
Total cash and bonds received to March 31, 1860			$1,943,767.46

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers			$75,442 66
do. Freight			120,497 60
do. Mails			3,000 00
do. Express			2,422 00
do. Other sources			4,4 0 22
Total receipts in month of March, 1860			$205,872 76
Total receipts in month of March, 1859			191,173 0
Total receipts since January 1st, 1860			$526,347 76
Total receipts in six (or expiring) yrs 1859			442,497 60
Total receipts since Feb. 1, 1851, inclusive			$1,968,845 36

Receipts from Passengers, Freight, Mails, Express, and Other sources, for the month of March, 1860:

	1860.	1859.
Via Chicago	$84,365 94	$77,527 87
Via Galena	90,506 98	84,645 24
Miss Branches	3,399 81	5,311 4
Total	$198,311 23	$185,484 66
Gain	$12,826 57	

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Traffic statement for the week ending, March 24th, 1860:

Passengers	$21,180 07	
Freight, &c., mixed	47,964 66	
Parcels, Mails, &c.	4,273 27	
Total traffic	$73,417 74	
Corresponding week last year	61,664 54	
Increase for week	$15,752 80	
Increase for the light	44,165 40	
Increase for 12 weeks	13,564 23	
Increase for first 3 weeks of March	$64,107 34	

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 6, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour	Wh't	Corn	Oats	Rye	Brly	Seed
	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
Receipts	4,000	7,000	11,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	200
Shipments	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	500	100

Receipts and shipments by Railroad for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Seed
	bbls.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.	bus.
Receipts	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	500	100
Shipments	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	500	100

Receipts and shipments by Lake to-day:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.
Receipts	2,000	6,000	9,000	1,000	500	500
Shipments	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	500

The following are the receipts and shipments of grain, flour, and provisions, at the principal points of shipment on the Lakes, for the week ending Saturday, March 31st, 1860:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.
Receipts	20,000	60,000	90,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Shipments	10,000	30,000	40,000	5,000	2,500	2,500

Receipts and shipments by Railroad for the week ending Saturday, March 31st, 1860:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Barley, bus.
Receipts	10,000	30,000	40,000	5,000	2,500	2,500
Shipments	5,000	15,000	20,000	2,500	1,250	1,250

Receipts and shipments by Lake